

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established 1855



"Uneasy lies the head that wears
a crown."

France and Germany's Last Great War

Thrilling scenes in the Franco-German conflict which began in August, 1870, almost exactly 44 years before the present struggle between Germany and France.

Reproduced from the 1870 files of Leslie's Weekly.



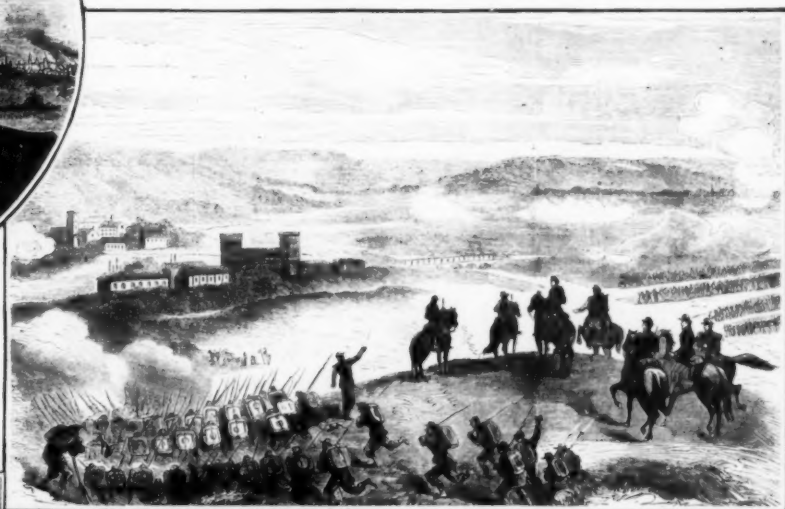
A DESPERATE AND SANGUINARY CHARGE

One of the most exciting features of the battle of Forbach, Lorraine, fought on August 6th, 1870, between the Germans under General Steinmetz and the French under General Frossard. A regiment of German dragoons led by General Goeben was ordered to capture a French battery stationed on the heights near Forbach. The battery was taken at fearful cost of life to the Germans. The entire battle of Forbach was fiercely fought, and the French were defeated. On the same date, in 1914, the German troops were reported dashing across the French frontier at several points. The above sketch was made by one of LESLIE'S special artists in the field.



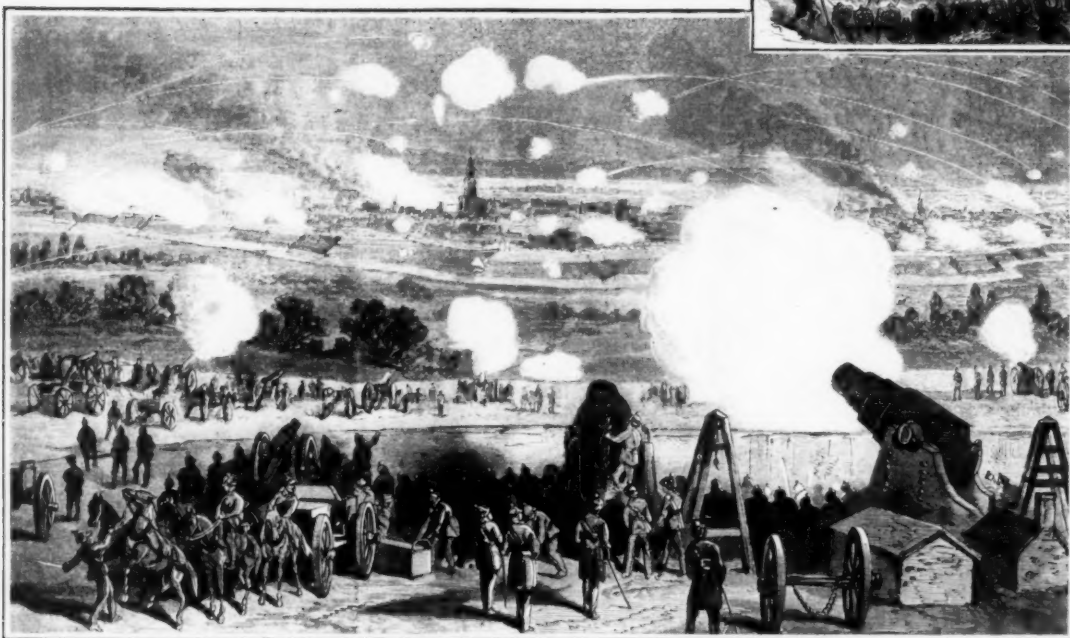
"NAPOLEON THE LITTLE" PLAYING THE WARRIOR

Emperor Napoleon III and his staff, on the heights of Spichern, watching the French attack on Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, August 2, 1870. This was one of the first fights of the war, and it was here that the crown prince imperial of France received his "baptism of fire."



FIRST VICTORY FOR THE FRENCH ARMY

French troops carrying a hill overlooking the town of Saarbrücken. The town was defended by a small German force which resisted the enemy for two hours and then retired. On August 6th the town was retaken by the Germans after hard fighting in which the French forces were badly cut up.



A TERRIBLE AND BLOODY SIEGE

Investment and bombardment of the city of Strassburg on the Rhine by a German army. Before the siege began General Uhrich, the French commander, was asked to surrender, but he made a defiant reply. On August 26th, regular siege works having been completed, a tremendous fire was opened on the beleaguered town. Vast damage to property was done by the heavy shells from the German cannons, and many persons were killed and wounded. The garrison, however, made a stubborn resistance, and the city did not capitulate until September 27th. This picture was drawn by LESLIE'S German artist, A. Schloesser.



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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXIX

Thursday, September 3, 1914

No. 3078

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

German Cavalry in a Wire Entanglement



Barbed wire is extensively used in modern fortifications, and this drawing shows how the German Uhlans charged these formidable barricades which surround the forts at Liege. The fighting there was most desperate, and the fact that the forts were able to hold out for three weeks shows that modern defensive warfare has kept pace with the increasing power of artillery. The Liege forts were largely constructed of steel and concrete, and raised only a few feet above ground.

In next week's issue LESLIE'S will have some splendid articles on the war and a wealth of pictures. Our special arrangements with the London Graphic gives our readers the services of the best staff of war artists in the world. James H. Hare, now on his way to the seat of war, will photograph its scenes exclusively for LESLIE'S readers. Read LESLIE'S every week to keep posted on this, the greatest of all wars.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



THIS is a picture of Eugene Zimmerman, better known as "ZIM," who began life as a sign painter and developed into the greatest caricaturist of the day.

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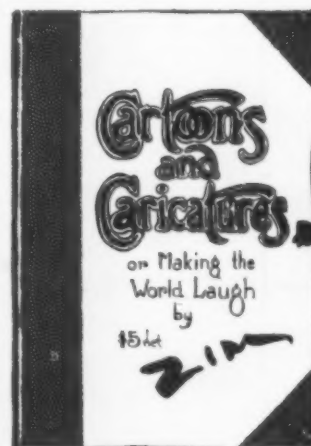
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The Map That Tells the War's Progress



LEADING EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN THE GREAT WAR

THE most important operations of the war up to August 25th occurred in Belgium and the vicinity. At that date a great battle was raging from Mons and Namur to the Luxembourg border, a distance of over 100 miles. The British expedition of 150,000 men had crossed the English Channel, and joined the French participating in the fighting at Mons. The main Belgium army had retired to Antwerp, leaving the forts at Liège and Namur still fighting the invaders.

The French invasion of Alsace-Lorraine was met by a powerful defense, and thrown back across the frontier, the Germans taking Lunéville, August 23, and announcing that they had routed the French.

In the Adriatic Sea French and British ships and the army of Montenegro joined in a bombardment of the fortified Austrian city of Cattaro, which was badly dam-

aged August 21, but was not captured. The Austrian cruiser *Zenta* was sunk.

The expected Russian invasion of Germany started about August 20, the advance consisting of not less than 500,000 men. The Germans were pushed back, and their defeat was reported from St. Petersburg August 23d. The fighting was along a line from Gumbinnen to Lyck. It is claimed that the Russians advanced 16 miles in two days, which is very quick work, as they were constantly fighting. They occupied a number of towns, among them Insprburg, an important railroad center. German warships have bombarded Sveaborg and Libau, in Russia. At the latter place 15 women were killed by one shell. Germany claims to dominate the Baltic.

The most decisive battle of the war to date was fought between the Servians and the Austrians along the River

Drina, between Schabatz and Losnitza, where 80,000 Austrians were routed with a loss of 20,000. The Austrian invasion of Servia has been abandoned. Austria is confronted by a Russian invasion on her northern border. The Emperor Francis Joseph was reported to be on his deathbed at Vienna.

The advantage during the week was with the Germans. They were advancing upon Nancy, an important French town, their purpose evidently being to drive the allied armies from Belgium, and occupy Ostend, from which they can threaten Great Britain, and to clear the way for an advance along the Sambre River toward Paris. Lille, a little to the north, is probably an intermediate objective. Paris is one of the most strongly fortified cities in the world, and if the Germans should penetrate to it, would stand a long siege.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, September 3, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

The Man and His Future

THE murderous act of one anarchist afforded the opportunity for an ambitious ruler to set all Europe ablaze.

The gallows or the guillotine should have been the anarchist's portion. The peace of Europe should not have paid the penalty of one wicked act. Who is responsible for the terrible conflict?

The German Emperor, in his letter to the Russian Emperor, declared that "It is not I that shall have the responsibility for the peril which now threatens the civilized world."

Who is responsible? What will the responsible ruler say after the carnage is over? What will he give to the outstretched hands of millions of widows and orphans? What will he think as he passes the countless rows of new-made soldiers' graves? What voice of retribution will disturb his hours by day and break his slumbers at night?

Let history tell its awful story of war and ruin, the price of man's vanity, avarice, pride or lust. History is full of dreadful narratives of sacrifice, destruction and suffering borne by patient, uncomplaining, burden-bearing, submissive peoples.

These are of the past. During the forty-four years that have elapsed since the last great European war, which prostrated France at the feet of Germany, involved the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and the payment of the stupendous indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, the world has moved.

With the birth of the twentieth century an awakening has come. A new spirit has been born in all the peoples of the earth. Every eye is turned to the American republic. Its government by the people and for the people and not by royalty for royalty, has inspired a new hope and set a patriotic example until all monarchies but one on the American hemisphere have given way to republics.

The spirit of liberty is contagious. One-ninth of the American population is made up of former Europeans or their children. These have been a connecting link stretching hands across the sea. They have been planting on monarchical soil the seeds of American liberty. France, Switzerland and Portugal carry republican banners. What shall the further harvest be?

When this most terrible of all great wars has passed, and the ghastly toll has been paid, will those who foot the bill submit as meekly as their forbears did under similar circumstances? No, not in this century of new enlightenment and broader personal responsibility, with the powerful weapon of suffrage more widely wielded than ever.

Untold millions who now regard themselves each as an independent sovereign will demand a voice in the declaration of the next European war. They will no longer entrust the destinies of a nation to a ruler whose only right to rule is the blood, good or bad, that the fortune of royal birth has given him.

Let the war lords who are urging on their armies and navies to destruction bear in mind the reckoning after the butchery has ceased. The age of the despot has passed long since. The death warrant of the dynasties of Europe was written in the recent proclamations of war. Alliances and triple alliances will be no more except for peace. The great standing armies pretending to make for peace, but making for war, will no longer burden the people.

As the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church, so the blood of the patriots of Europe will be the seed of new republics, born one after the other, until royalty has been swept into the seas.

"The ultimate tendency of civilization," it has been said, "is toward barbarism." This is a mistake. The ultimate tendency of the time is toward republicanism—the rule "of the people, by the people and for the people"—which "shall not perish from the earth."

A century ago Napoleon Bonaparte predicted: "In a hundred years Europe will be either all Gossack or all republican." The hundred years have passed. The bells of liberty are ringing.

The clash of this greatest of wars will be followed by the crash of tottering dynasties.

And to that end let there be no declaration of peace that does not rest upon the foundation of general disarmament. Let Europe no longer be an armed camp, waiting the warrior's challenge.

A Prayer for Peace

BISHOP GREER

O GOD, Who hast made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and Who in Thy Holy Word hast taught us that One is our Father, even God, and that we all are brethren: We pray Thee in this dark hour of international strife that Thou wilt open the eyes of the people and those who in Thy Name are entrusted with the authority of governance, to see and understand their right and true relation to Thee, and through Thee to one another. Teach them by Thy Spirit that hatred and violence are not strength but weakness; that the true safeguarding of a nation is not to be found in weapons of war but in those eternal principles which make for righteousness and truth and brotherhood and peace.

Let Us Have Peace!

JAPAN is settling an old score with Germany. It has waited nearly twenty years. The war in Europe gave it the opportunity and Japan has jumped at it. There is nothing of menace in this to the United States.

As France is trying to settle the score with Germany for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, so Japan is settling an account with Germany going back to 1895.

After its war with China, the latter agreed to cede to Japan the Liao Tung peninsula, but Russia, France and Germany stepped in to prevent Japan from getting this strong foothold on the Asiatic continent. The Russian war, however, left Japan in possession of the peninsula it had coveted. All the great nations sought a naval base in China which could be made a base for commercial enterprise and, in 1898, Germany secured 200 square miles of territory including Kiao-Chau with immensely valuable railway and mining concessions. Germany reached out at once, by building a railroad to the adjacent territory, for new markets for its goods.

Japan has bided her time. She now orders Germany to surrender without condition her leasehold of Kiao-Chau on promise that Japan eventually will restore it to China, a promise given no doubt with some reservations. It will thus be seen that Japan is settling its grudge with Germany under guise of seeking peace in the Far East.

Pledges are given both by Great Britain and Japan that this does not contemplate an extension of Japan's influence in the Pacific, where Germany has a foothold in Samoa and the Caroline Islands. Both of these would be very desirable for Japan if the latter should contemplate war with the United States. The peaceful assurances of Japan, strengthened as they are by the strongest guarantees of good faith in the matter by the British Government, lead to the conclusion that Japan has acted in this matter only by the advice and with the consent of the British Government.

Let us have peace.

Fair Play to All!

LET every American remember that ours is a neutral country. Let there be no hasty judgment of any of the countries engaged in the great war in Europe. We may have our sympathies, we may cherish our hopes, and some may have prejudices, but this is the time for an open mind. In a country with its brain and sinew made up of those who have come from abroad, there must be conflicting opinions, prejudices and sympathies. These are personal. In his timely appeal to the people on this question, President Wilson says:

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility.

Let us judge those who are at war not from the plane of passion or prejudice, but from the standpoint of fairness and justice. The correspondents, photographers and artists of LESLIE's are all under instructions to preserve a neutral attitude and to treat current events with but one purpose in view, and that is to be truthful and accurate, and to this end we expect to give the best and most satisfying pictorial history of the war that can be had.

The readers of LESLIE's—embracing 2,000,000 persons every week—are made up of representatives of every nationality. They have a right, therefore, to anticipate and expect impartial and fair dealing of every question affecting the great war. That we propose to give in fullest measure.

Do It Now!

PROSPERITY! Here is an utterance of a great American captain of industry that deserves undivided attention. James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern Railroad, says: "If the United States, as a nation, takes advantage of present opportunities, if the men in public life, in the majority, prove capable of taking statesmanlike measures, there is no reason why, in time, we cannot be three times as prosperous as we have ever been before."

Mr. Hill adds that there is only one danger and that is demagogic legislation. He compares the destructive effects of unfair business legislation in this country to the blasing effects of the war in Europe. President Wilson has publicly declared that the antagonism between the Government and business has disappeared, but has it? While 52 cases are pending against corporations under the Sherman Law, the Attorney-General himself in his latest annual report says that in many instances investigation has failed to disclose facts which would justify formal proceedings by the Government, yet he adds that his investigators "have looked into thousands of cases of all kinds, averaging more than fifty a month!"

The railways and the industrial corporations in this country are obeying the law. If they inherited sins of omission or commission these should be forgiven. Warfare on business should cease as long as business is properly conducted. The opportunity to increase our prosperity threefold, which Mr. Hill points out, should be taken at this time when the world is turning to the United States for the necessities of life. In his masterly address before the Republican state convention, at Saratoga, Senator Root, speaking in the light of perhaps the most remarkable public experience had by any living American, made an impressive and timely statement. Let the business men of this country who hesitate to take an interest in governmental affairs read it carefully. Mr. Root said:

In this great country, in which practically all production must seek far distant markets and practically all demand must seek far distant sources of supply, the working of the vast and complicated system of industrial exchanges requires great investments and great organizations. The business cannot be done otherwise. Those organizations and those investments halt in doubt. No one knows whether the railroads and steamship lines of the country are to be permitted to earn their interest and dividends. No one knows whether great industrial or commercial organizations, however scrupulously they obey the law, are to be permitted to continue. No one knows when the malice and misrepresentation of a disappointed competitor or the loose declamation of a demagogue may bring the vast new inquisitorial powers of government down to destroy credit and ruin an undertaking.

The need of the hour is industrial peace. Public men are beginning to realize this as never before. The destructive demagogue is losing his hold. It remains for the thoughtful business men and workmen of the country to seal his fate for the next generation. Do it now!

The Plain Truth

COLORADO! Both of the great political parties are charged by Colonel Roosevelt with blame for the civil war in the Colorado coal fields. His conclusion is reached without personal examination of the situation, without consultation with the Governor of the State and without particular knowledge of the facts. It is unfortunate that public men are willing to give offhand judgment on matters affecting the peace and welfare of a great commonwealth. But it is all a part of the game of politics with which it should have nothing to do. We shall hope some day to give an impartial review of the Colorado outbreak from sources of unquestioned official information. Until the testimony has been carefully reviewed, judgment should be reserved. The weight of testimony by such eminent and accepted authorities as the Governor of the State, the Masonic fraternity, Chambers of Commerce, and the Denver Council of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, clearly indicates that the public has been grossly misled by the sensational press. The trouble in Colorado was not brought about by the political parties nor by corporation domination in governmental affairs, as Colonel Roosevelt concludes. It was brought about, so the authorities we have quoted advise, by certain agitators who are not workers, but mere parasites on workmen's organizations. The trouble did not arise because of objectionable conditions in the mines, for a vast majority of the miners had no complaint to make. While unspeakable atrocities were charged against the members of the National Guard, Governor Ammons proves, beyond question, that they were brave defenders of innocent sufferers against "gunmen" whose conduct was worse than that of the wildest savages. The recital of some of these brutalities by Governor Ammons in a letter to the editor of the Boulder (Col.) Camera is so blood-curdling that we dare not print the facts. The people of this country are not yet prepared to permit their industries to be paralyzed, and their commonwealths traduced by conspirators whose weapons are dynamite and the torch.

Senator Depew Tells About the War

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Among the distinguished Americans who were traveling abroad at the opening of the war, was Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. He had been making his customary annual visit, with Mrs. Depew, to Aix-les-Bains. With the outbreak of the war, he was caught in the swirling tide of Americans rushing homeward. Considering his intimate acquaintance for many years with the most distinguished statesmen of all the leading countries of Europe, Senator Depew is especially qualified to review the present state of affairs. The Editor of LESLIE's cabled him accordingly and asked him to tell our readers "What About the War?" and this is the answer which was received. Most interesting and enlightening it is, too.

LONDON, AUGUST 14, 1914.

YOU cable "What about the war?" A full answer would require a volume. In brief, I can give you my experience. We were in Geneva. My sister-in-law arrived, having got out of Germany with difficulty, because the troops were taking the trains. We drove to the various banks, one after another, to get money on our letters of credit. The banks would not pay anything, nor would they exchange Bank of England notes for Swiss money. I decided this meant war, and engaged accommodations for Paris on a train leaving in two hours, due in Paris at 10 o'clock that night, but it did not arrive until 4:30 the next morning. There has been no train out of Switzerland since.

The first station at which we arrived in France bore a large poster, ordering reservists to the colors. There were about twenty awaiting the train. The poster had been up only an hour. Two hours afterwards, at the next station, where the poster had been up three hours, the place was crowded with recruits of all classes, who had dropped everything at a moment's notice, and were taking the first train to their stations. It was the finest piece of mobilization I have ever witnessed. Apparently, no man hesitated, and all were intensely enthusiastic. They filled our train and all the additional cars which could be put on, standing in the aisle as close as sardines in a box, all night long. Whenever they saw me, they would give a cheer and shout "Entente Cordiale."

Excitement in Paris

Taxicabs and fiacres were almost non-existent. They had been taken during the night by the military authorities. I secured a rack-boned horse who could scarcely move, attached to a cab which held together with difficulty, and driven by an old cocher loaded with absinthe, who promised to take me to the hotel for eight dollars—his legal fare being 30 cents. Though it was five o'clock in the morning, the cafés were all open, and the tables on the boulevards crowded with men and women. The men were on their way to join their regiments, and the women were their wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, bidding them goodbye. The women all urged them to go. My waiter at the hotel said "My son goes in the morning. Will England help? We can't succeed alone."

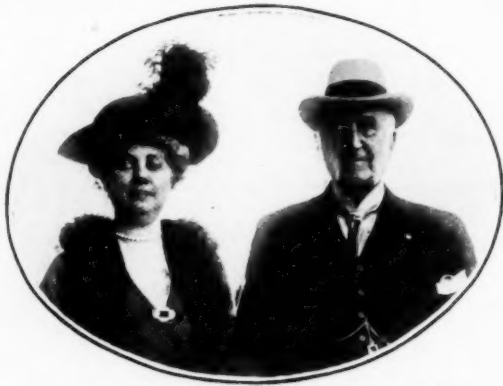
I met a lady whose name is one of the oldest and most distinguished in France, who said, "I saw my husband off last night to the front, and my five brothers have all gone. My son is only eight, or I would send him. Do you think England will stand by us? We cannot win alone."

Party distinctions disappeared. Republicans, Socialists, and Royalists, all believed that now it was France independent for all the future, or if defeated, France dismembered and her people reduced to semi-slavery. Paris itself was practically in a state of siege. Taxicabs or horsed cabs were few and almost impossible to hire. The big shops, like the Magasins du Louvre, were all closed with the shutters down. So were all the jewelry shops, and almost every establishment except grocery stores, fruit shops, and saloons.

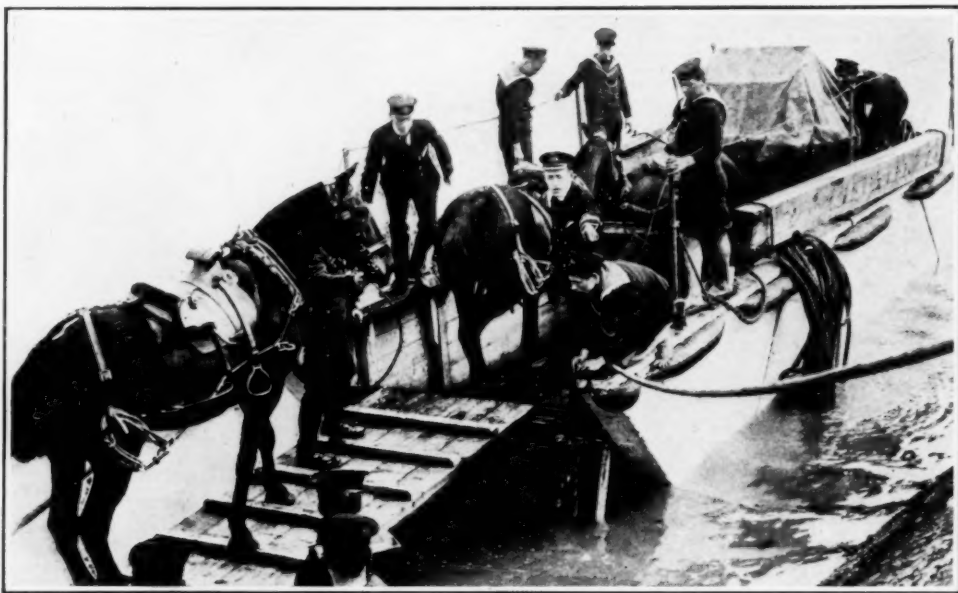
Getting Out of France

To leave Paris, all the fleeing foreigners had to secure permits from the police. These permits were like passports, with a full description of height, features, color of eyes, and so forth, for identification. They could only be had with a paper of identification from the American Embassy; and also one must have a certificate from the hotel of residence there. When we arrived at the Prefecture at 9 o'clock in the morning, there were several thousands in the yard waiting for the office to open. I succeeded in getting my party in first, which made me exceedingly unpopular with the crowd who had been there long ahead of me, and who yelled and hooted their disapproval. They had not learned the art of impressing the official mind which is taught in my native village of Peckskill-on-the-Hudson.

With great difficulty, we boarded a train leaving that



SENATOR AND MRS. DEPEW
Who were in Switzerland when the war broke out.



EMBARKING BRITISH ARTILLERY AT SOUTHSEA
Photograph of the first expedition starting from England to the Continent. England's preparations for war were carried out with the greatest order and celerity.

night, and after waiting eight hours next morning in the rain on the pier at Boulogne, we were permitted on the boat, and then our troubles were over. When we arrived in London, the contrast with Paris was wonderful. Everything in London was normal. The cabstands were full of cabs, the newspapers all as usual, the theatres open and full, the hotels, cafés and eating houses crowded, and no sign anywhere of war. Nevertheless, war was in the air. The sentiment was unanimous to fight if Belgian neutrality was violated.

In all the stress and anxiety of the journey, with a large party to look after, I could find here and there a bit of humor to relieve the tension. Two elderly English maiden ladies were discussing if they could not get change for their Bank of England notes, and one said to the other: "Mary, was there ever such an outrage? An English bank note has been as good as gold anywhere in the world since Christianity, and now these pigs of bankers won't give us anything for them."

Another of the many incidents which made life worth living was this: As we were passing on to the steamboat at Boulogne, everybody crowding and punching each other with handbags, after eight hours' waiting in the rain, I heard a voice behind me say: "Julia, only to think of it! My God, we left Pittsburgh for this!"

Help for Stranded Americans

With the German passenger lines all off the ocean, also the French, and more than half of the English taken by the Government, it is next to impossible to get home, and unless the situation is relieved by our Government sending transports, and also temporarily allowing companies like the American Express Company, for instance, to charter boats and put them under the American flag under such restrictions as may be necessary, many thousands of Americans, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, will suffer fearful hardships. Ambassador Herrick is doing everything, and with great ability, with the assistance of an American Committee, in Paris, and Ambassador Page is also working energetically and effectively in connection with an American Committee in London, to help Americans home; but their efforts need to be supplemented by the active assistance of the Government, and of private enterprise, to have the help of the American flag. It is an error to suppose that these Americans are largely people of means. On the contrary, the great mass of them are professors and teachers and their families, and men and women, especially women, in great numbers, who have taken their savings for a holiday, and to see the wonders of the Old World. Great numbers of them paid their passages back before starting. Their ships are withdrawn, and they are stranded.

As to the war, I met the Emperor William when his father and grandfather were both living, and he seemed

a long way from the throne. I formed a very high opinion of his abilities. Both father and grandfather died in a few years, and he became Emperor. I made a speech last year which was widely printed over here on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascending the throne, and described him as the Peacemaker of Europe. I think he then deserved the title, and that on many critical occasions he had prevented war. A year only has passed, and he has inaugurated the most terrible war of ancient or modern times. The carnage and ruin of this conflict appal the imagination.

Who Is to Blame

I know, from personal knowledge, that both England and France desired most earnestly to avert war, and both did all in their power to prevent it. Apparently, however, the military party, which has increased in political strength every year since 1870, and which has the active and enthusiastic support of the Emperor's eldest son, the Crown Prince, has swept the Emperor off his feet. He was deeply affected and impressed by the assassination of his intimate friend, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand; and apparently saw in it great perils to existing institutions. The purposes of the military party had been revealed in books like that of General von Bernhardi's but no one thought them serious. Germany has three great classes: The industrial, which has prospered so marvelously since the Franco-Prussian War; the intellectual, which commands the admiration of the world; and the Prussian military, which is both militant and reactionary, but controls the policy of the Empire. Its aims are, reducing France to a German province, and pouring the marvelous earnings of the French people into the military chest, and the acquisition of Holland and Belgium. This would give to Germany fortified ports along the English Channel, its whole distance, and enable Germany to dispute the control of the Channel and the mastery of the seas. It might also be possible to carry across the narrow belt of water a half million or a million of soldiers, thus fulfilling the dream of Napoleon, to conquer Great Britain.

War Party in Error

Why move now? The purely military brain is rarely that of a statesman. Superficially, England was on the eve of civil war over Home Rule in Ireland. France was in the most severe national financial crisis in the history of the Republic. The military and naval burden of 38 millions of people to keep up army and navy with 68 millions cross the boarder in Germany, was becoming too heavy, with the obligation also of paying interest on the greatest debt of any nation in the world. No military commander in Germany doubted but what the Belgians would permit the German army to cross Belgium and attack France on the Belgian frontier, where France is weakest.

The German tactics of this war, both in statecraft and in arms, are those of Bismarck and von Moltke. The trouble is, there are no Bismarcks nor von Moltkes, and the situation in Europe is entirely different from what it was in 1870. Russia was supposed and believed by the military party to be so weakened by the Japanese War and revolutionary propaganda, that she was a negligible quantity in a European war. What the war party did not reckon with were the tremendous moral forces which have such universal influence now, and which did not exist sufficiently to be reckoned with at the time of the Franco-Prussian War. They had a supreme contempt for the ability of the social democracy which has come into power in France, and is so strong in Great Britain, to organize war or to harmoniously agree upon a programme.

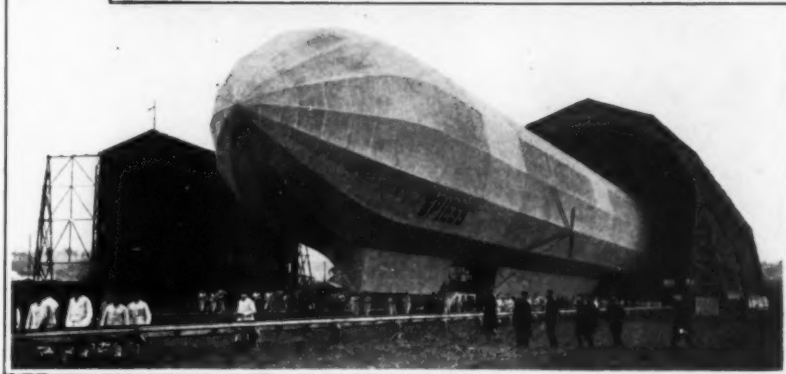
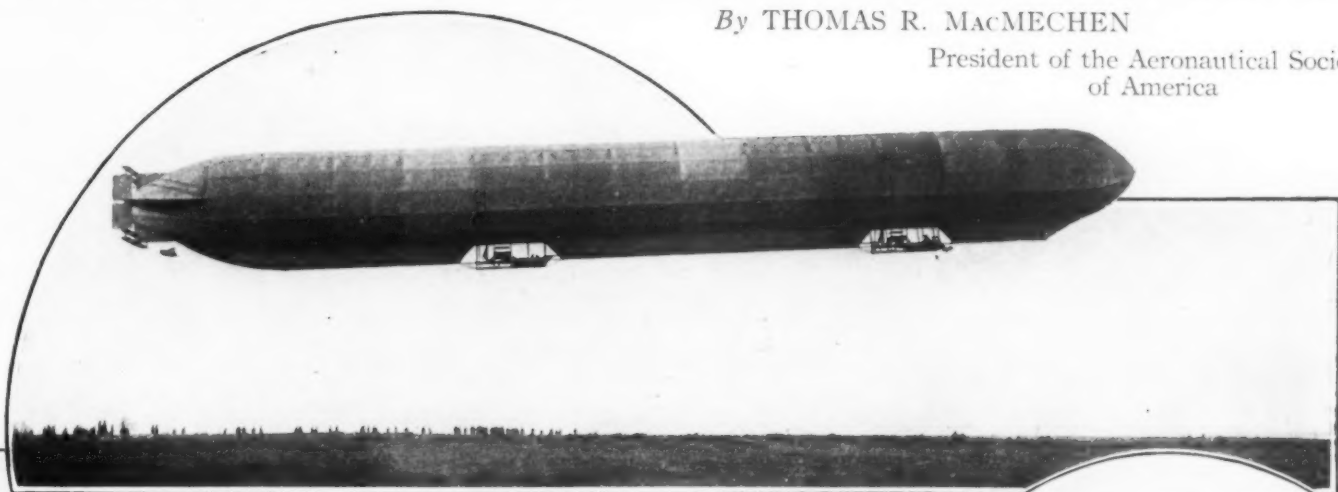
Probable Results of the War

All parties have come together in England until Great Britain stands as one man behind the Government. The same is true of France, only there every man and woman thinks it is not only a matter of national existence, but of personal and family salvation. The German people are equally united, and the German army will give magnificent account of itself, but when the issues have been made clear by sacrifices such as were never dreamed of, may not the social democracy of Germany, which, from nothing in Bismarck's time, now casts over four millions of votes, call a halt, and speak for peace? A million of men at least are to be killed and wounded in this war. The destruction of property and of business is beyond calculation. Public opinion is to hold individuals and systems responsible for this catastrophe and the possibility of the recurrence of another like it. It may change the form of government on the continent, and the people may take the control of their governments in their own hands.

British Fleet in Peril from the Air

By THOMAS R. MACMECHEN

President of the Aeronautical Society of America

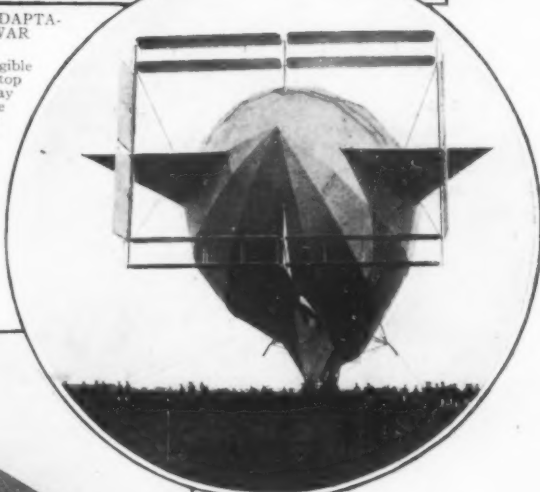


THE FRENCH SPIESS LEAVING ITS SHED

Note the tracks on which it emerges. These prevent the wind from driving the ship against the walls of the shed. Electric motors running on the rails and attached to the ship are cut loose, releasing the ship after she is in the open.

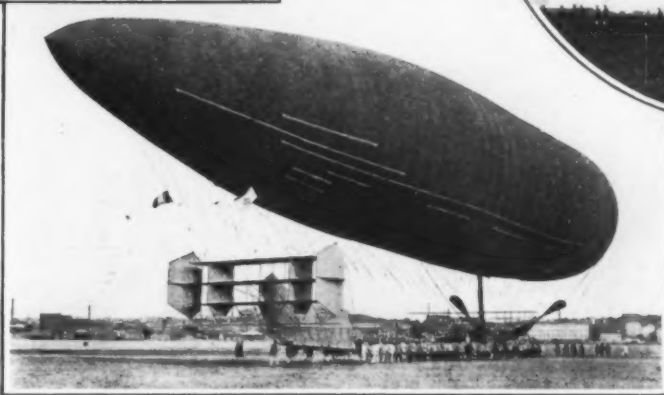
THE FRENCH ADAPTATION OF THE WAR ZEPPELIN

This is a rigid body dirigible and can carry guns on top of the hull. A stairway leads from the top of the hull to the gangway connecting the two motor gondolas below, where machine guns are located. France has built two of these ships, which are one third shorter than the Zeppelins and have a speed of 45 miles an hour.



STERN VIEW OF A WAR ZEPPELIN.

Its powerful rudders, in the form of a parallelogram, and its huge, flat fins, all mounted on steel, are a distinctive feature of the Zeppelin. They enable it to turn within a radius of 1,200 feet. It is as easily guided as an automobile.



THE OLD-FASHIONED FLEXIBLE TYPE

The first dirigibles were built with a single gas bag, and this is the French Clement-Bayard, the latest adaptation of this system. It has the ability to assume the offensive, but is weak in defensive qualities, because it cannot mount guns on top to protect itself from overhead attack.

THE fate of Europe may be decided by German Zeppelins striking the British dreadnought armada in the North Sea. Germany is supremely confident that her new arm will sweep the ocean of Britain's mighty squadrons; and that these forces of the air will be hurled against those on the water, there is no doubt in the minds of experts. When the attack is made it may settle for all time, the effectiveness of sea power.

Such a stroke would furnish dramatic news to a world waiting for the great sea fight, and it will come when we least expect it. It will come under cover of night or fog with the concerted rush of ships in the air, ships on the water and ships under the sea. England expects the avalanche. Can she resist this revolutionary onslaught?

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who made England's artillery of the best, asserts that the dreadnought is now useless because the limit of its resistance against airships and submarines has been reached. With equally startling definiteness, Hugo Eckener, the technical expert of the Zeppelin Company, announces that two years of sea maneuvers have overwhelmingly proved that a modern Zeppelin will sink the greatest dreadnought.

Is Germany ready to strike this decisive blow? The answer is that German Admiralty's specifications for a real aerial battleship, capable of not only attacking but of defending itself, have been fulfilled to the letter. Count Zeppelin, as the whole technical world knows, has created a veritable floating fortress with quick-fire guns mounted on its top, sides, bow and stern, from which vantage points it can shower all space with shrapnel or streams of 500 bullets a minute. Fourteen tons of high explosives are carried. It is handled by five engines, totaling 1,000 horsepower, which can drive the huge vessel for 70 hours at a speed of 60 miles an hour.

No commander of a British blockading fleet will risk forcing the impregnable island fortress of Heligoland that guards the Elbe or dream of attacking the German coast defenses. The British fleet is probably lying off the south of Sweden, out of danger of the mine-strewn sea about Heligoland—out of the way, she hopes of the fleet of marine Zeppelins assembled at Heligoland, Cuxhaven and Hamburg—strategic points where enormous revolving sheds safely house these destroyers.

The British Admiral knows that marine Zeppelins hovering at immense distances, have observed every movement of his fleet and have classified every ship for the guidance of the enemy. This espionage he is powerless to prevent. He can only sit tight and wait for the new kind of warfare, realizing that upon him depends the keeping open of the allied countries' steamship routes that bring food and supplies. With the North Sea and the Atlantic once open to German cruisers, to prey on British commerce, England could be starved into submission.

The German navy, vastly outnumbered, will not attack British ports until England's fleet has been reduced, but with the superior vision of the Zeppelins, nothing

prevents the German fleet aiming to engage only part of the enemy, to strike in detail any separate division, with definite knowledge of the entire disposition of the British squadrons. Whittling down the superiority of numbers is the game that Germany is playing. Meanwhile, nothing can prevent a Zeppelin fleet from passing over the North Sea at night, to any point in England, and striking at dawn.

All points in England are within easy reach of the modern airship. A Zeppelin's great endurance and capacity make it the only agent that can gain a place not attainable, in time of war, except through the air. It hovers any length of time over a given locality, using long range radio-telegraphy, both for sending and receiving, thus remaining in constant communication with its fleet and its land base. It saves fuel by easily selecting a suitable elevation and drifting with favorable winds when those over the surface of the water are contrary. It conducts night observations perfectly, using powerful searchlights, and all this gives it a field of usefulness not possible to the aeroplane.

There is no question of a Zeppelin attacking troops or

contact or time fuses, and wars have demonstrated the excellence of this type as destroying devices. German gun-makers, ever since the advent of the Zeppelin, have been methodically developing airship artillery that secures deadly aim from a moving craft, hurling missiles that pierce armor plate and explode magazines.

Bombs dropped from aloft do not penetrate like shells, before exploding. These would burst on a battleship's armored decks and turrets, with only surface damage. Germany relies on a vastly more deadly weapon—a pneumatic torpedo tube, firing a steel-capped, chisel-edged torpedo which leaves the muzzle with a velocity of 656 feet a second, and strikes with the force of a naval shell, to penetrate the armored deck before exploding a dreadnought's magazine. Or, an airship may drop a 220-pound high explosive bomb down the red glow of a funnel.

A dreadnought may be a small target to hit from an altitude of 5,000 feet where a Zeppelin hovers at night, but the airship is an equally small target for the dreadnought. The airship has all the advantage in this sort of conflict. It is moving almost twice as fast as the ship on the water, and to the gunner in the air, a ship is practically stationary. Vertical fire on the decks of warships is the form of attack most dreaded; its decks are the most vulnerable part of the ten-million-dollar craft.

The airship is a true night bird that projects its blinding searchlights accurately to get aim. True, the dreadnought has been equipped with high-angle guns but it is not so well prepared for overhead combat. Its searchlights have nothing but the limitless sky to reflect their rays and the speeding aircraft obviously presents an illusive target. Moving at 60 miles an hour, in varying directions, and giving no hint of its distance away from the battleship on the water, gun-fire must be desultory at the best, while the battleship, if motionless is a still better target for the airship's torpedoes and quick-fire.

The attack from the air will be a surprise. Two airships may attack together, one using the searchlight to expose the target below, while the other will remain dark, and fire on the helpless dreadnought. The deadly torpedo will come from a least suspected quarter. The fleet on the water has no way of knowing from what quarter the

(Continued on page 238)



LATEST TYPE OF GERMAN WAR BIPLANE.

The body is armored to protect it against infantry fire below a height of 4,000 feet. It carries the pilot in front and one observer, who throws bombs at the enemy. Its speed is about 75 miles an hour. It is the type mainly used by the French and German armies as a scouting aeroplane.

Can We Keep America Out of the War?

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.



CHINESE SOLDIERS PREPARE FOR POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES.

Immediately after Japan's ultimatum to Germany regarding the surrender of Kiao-Chau it was reported that China was mobilizing troops in the vicinity of that city to preserve her territory from invasion.

"PLEASE, God, keep America out of this war." Thus does a five-year-old friend of mine end his evening prayer.

And well may 100,000,000 Americans echo this fervent little plea for peace. For the same fear that worries this sleepy golden head alarms the gravest statesmen in Washington. Nor is this fear groundless. Some of the greatest wars in history have involved nations far less intimately concerned in the general quarrel than are we in the present one. Once our splendid continental isolation might have kept us out of the zone of a possible conflict. We then followed Washington's advice and had no entangling alliances. But now our flag floats over possessions that circle half way around the globe and we are neighbors to the hostile nations at a score of vital and vulnerable points. We are 4000 miles from Paris, but less than 500 miles from Japan, and 10 miles from a German outpost in Samoa, while on our whole northern frontier lies Canada, the biggest of British possessions. We can step across the Bering Strait into Russia, and it is scarcely a longer step from the Philippines to the French possessions in Asia. The Panama Canal, that newest highway of nations, is open to all the belligerents on the same terms, and must be kept open to them so that at any time we may find there a parade of the hostile fleets.

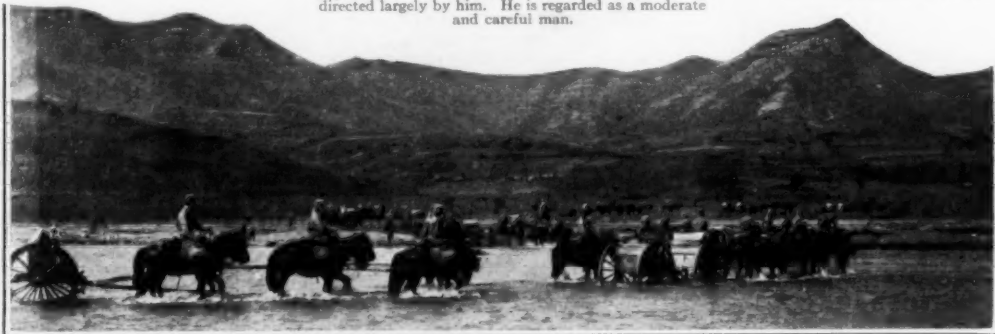
The perils of international conflict were great enough when only Europe was embroiled. But when Japan stepped into the zone of battle and added the perils of Asiatic warfare to the carnage of Europe she brought the hazard of our involvement infinitely closer. When the Japanese ultimatum to Germany was issued, high public officials in Washington at once began to fear the possibility that Japan might use her pretense of conflict with Germany as a further step to strengthen herself in the Pacific. Even the British guarantee that Japan would confine her attack against Germany to Asiatic waters did not entirely reassure our military strategists, who feared that she would take the important islands held by Germany in the Samoan Archipelago and thereby move Japanese outposts against the Panama Canal 2000 miles nearer to our western shore.

Especially in Congress did this feeling get public expression. At first it seemed as though its chief effect would be to turn public sympathy toward the Teutonic side of the battle, because England availed herself of Japanese help in this war. The real peril lay in the fact that we might find ourselves directly involved in the war, as the result of Japan's participation. It was this that prompted President Wilson, gravely worried by the possibilities, to issue a proclamation to the American people calling upon



THE JAPANESE PREMIER.

Count Okuma, one of Japan's best known "elder statesmen," was recently appointed as premier, and Japan's part in the game of world diplomacy is being directed largely by him. He is regarded as a moderate and careful man.



JAPANESE ARMY READY FOR WAR.

A strict censorship keeps details of Japan's military preparedness from the world, but it is known that not only is the navy on a war footing, but the army is ready for instant action. The photograph shows a battery fording a river on a practice march.

them to maintain not only an impartial but a silent neutrality. True, in this proclamation he suggests only the fear that unless we remain silent we might fail in a great opportunity of finally bringing about peace in Europe. But deep beneath this lay the fear that we might force ourselves to become participants in the great cataclysm of Europe. It was for this reason that the President proclaimed:

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purposes of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own councils and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraints which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?

Whether or not Japanese participation in this war could involve us in actual hostilities no one can prophesy. A few years ago we refused to permit a Japanese corporation to purchase dock property at Magdalena Bay in Mexico, in the expressed fear that this might be made a coaling station for the Japanese navy at a point convenient to the Panama Canal. We asserted this prohibition as an expression of the Monroe Doctrine. Our military strategists would view with alarm Japan's acquisition of German Samoa or of any other islands that might command approach either to Hawaii, to Panama, or to our Pacific shores.

Yet Japan is but one feature of this world-wide struggle that presents the possibility of dragging us into the war. Congress has just passed a law admitting foreign ships to American registry, if they are owned by American persons or "corporations." In this last word lies a great danger. Through the mere formality of changing a German or a British steamship company into an American corporation,

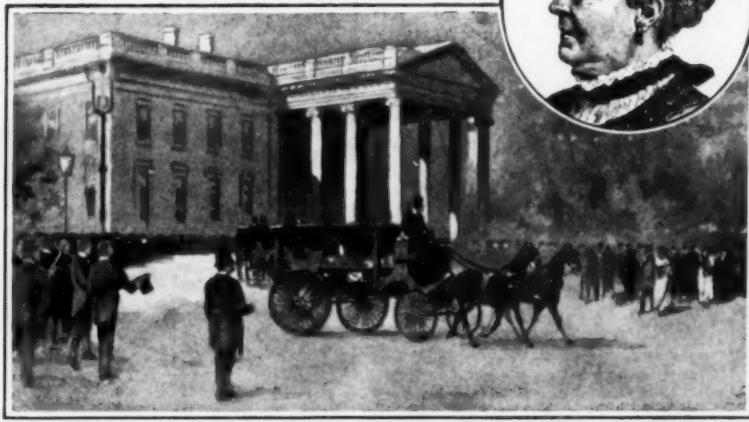
leaving the overwhelming majority of its stock in foreign hands, its ships might be transferred to the American flag. They could be manned by foreign seamen and by foreign officers. And while a hostile fleet might capture such ships on the plea that the transfer was but a subterfuge, the United States could hardly stand idly by while the American flag is hauled down from a prize ship on the seas. There are a thousand technical possibilities that will require the most delicate handling in the State Department to avoid an open clash.

And then there is all the great question of contraband and general neutrality; of extending credits to belligerent nations; of permitting them to call from our shore their war reservists; of letting Americans raise funds to aid this or that belligerent; of guaranteeing war risks on cargoes of grain or of cotton and thus forcing their landing under the American flag. These and a score of other possibilities show how easily a spark may be dropped into the powder magazine or how quickly the slightest misstep in our State Department—far from efficient even on a peace footing—may loosen some tiny stone and overwhelm us with an avalanche even before we are aware that we are imperiled.

Death Twice Invades the White House



After a simple but impressive service in the First Presbyterian church at Rome, Ga., on August 11, the remains of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, late wife of the President, were laid to rest in the Myrtle Hill cemetery at Rome, almost within sight of her girlhood home. Although thousands of strangers were in Rome a Sabbath-like quiet was maintained.



Almost 22 years ago the White House was visited by death, which claimed Mrs. Caroline L. Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison. Her funeral was held from the White House on October 27, 1892, and the burial was at Indianapolis. Her death was a great blow to President Harrison, and is said to have made him indifferent as to whether or not he was re-elected.



People Talked About



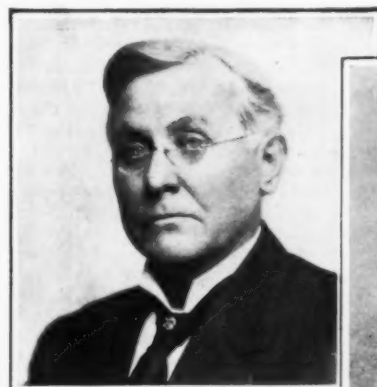
AVIATOR VEDRINES VOWS TO DIE FOR COUNTRY

Pierre Vedrines, the famous French aviator, who is handling a 200-horse power Bleriot war aeroplane for the army, has made a vow that he will plunge headlong into the first Zeppelin that he discovers invading France. This means certain death to himself as well as the destruction of the dirigible and its crew.



MRS. ASTOR WORKING FOR THE Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whose husband was one of the victims of the *Titanic* disaster, this summer put aside the society life of Bar Harbor to solicit funds for the Young Women's Christian Association of that town. Her work was mostly in the poorer districts, and she was a great success as a collector.



GIVES A MILLION TO FOUND A UNIVERSITY

Asa G. Candler, brother of Bishop Warren A. Candler, is giving a million dollars to the new Methodist University in Atlanta, Ga., which is to take the place for Methodists in the South that the Vanderbilt University held before it withdrew from ecclesiastical oversight so that it could accept Mr. Carnegie's aid. Mr. Candler says our country needs more religious education, and the brotherly type of Christianity for which his church stands will benefit the people of the country without regard to denominational lines.



THE KAISER AND THE KAISERIN

All the world is talking about the German Emperor but very little is heard about his devoted wife, who represents all the virtues of the German woman. Her anxiety over this terrible war may be pictured when we remember that her five sons and her only daughter's husband are at the front, as, indeed, are nearly all her other male relatives capable of bearing arms.



FIRST MEMBER OF ROYALTY KILLED

It is reported that Prince William, of Lippe, and his son were both killed in battle before Liege. Prince William was the first German ruler to fall in the present war. His principality, Lippe, is one of the states of the empire, having its own local government.



LORD KITCHENER AS WAR SECRETARY

The elevation of Lord Kitchener, of Khartum, to the head of the British war department followed promptly the declaration of war. He is England's best known fighting general. He was a private soldier in the French army in 1871. His greatest services to Great Britain were in the Sudan and during the Boer War. Each soldier of the British force of 100,000, recently landed in France and Belgium, carried in his knapsack a pamphlet signed by Lord Kitchener urging him to be dutiful and courageous, to be considerate of the people he meets, and to resist temptation to any kind of misconduct.



EMPEROR OF JAPAN, GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY

Since Japan's ultimatum to Germany, demanding her withdrawal from China, the world has been anxiously awaiting her next movement. The Emperor, Yoshihito, is 35 years old and has reigned a little over two years. Japan's attitude has the support of Great Britain. The Japanese government is really exercised by the "elder statesmen," a group of the nation's oldest and wisest men.



THE BRITISH INSPECTOR-GENERAL

Field Marshal General Sir John French is with the British forces on the continent as commander in chief. He is a cavalry general who won distinction during the Boer war. On his recent visit to Paris he was given a most enthusiastic reception by the French people.

Germany Provisioned for a Year

By J. W. VAN EYNDHOVEN

FOR many years Germany has been aware that there was great danger of just such an emergency arising as it is facing at present. And realizing the danger, it prepared for it in its own peculiar, methodical and thorough way. Probably the greatest of all problems to be met with in this crisis is the feeding of the armies in the field and at home, and the multitudes of non-combatants.

Practically encircled by enemies, with their war fleets dominating the Atlantic and making the importation of foodstuffs impossible, Germany must, in all probability for a long time to come, depend for sustenance on the stores it has carefully husbanded, in addition to what the country can produce during war time, and whatever it can import from its ally, Austro-Hungary.

In order to meet the great demand for food during such a war as this, Germany, decades ago, organized a great system of food and fodder depots throughout the Empire, and it is confidently believed that the food stores there gathered are in themselves sufficient to feed all the armed forces as well as the civilians of Germany for an entire year.

products that he figures upon, he can get a fair, fixed rate for them from the government and he, under these circumstances, is never obliged to throw his crop on the market at a ruinously



PRODUCE ON ITS WAY TO MARKET
A common scene in Nurnberg, Germany. The Germans are splendid farmers, and even in war times large harvests will be produced.



GERMAN WOMEN IN THE VINEYARDS
A photograph from the Rhine country that portrays harvest conditions that are compulsory this year, since there are only women, old men and boys to do the work.



OPEN AIR MARKET IN GERMANY
There are many of these, all very clean and attractive. Prices of foodstuffs are fixed by the government to prevent extortion, and hoarding of food is not permitted.

These governmental commissary depots are scattered throughout the empire, and although it is well known that they are in the most secure spots and covered by fortifications, their exact locations are among the most carefully guarded military secrets.

Each depot is composed of a series of storehouses, usually five in number. These are filled in rotation at the rate of one each year, one being depleted each year in the feeding of the regular standing army and navy. It will be readily seen that under this system the commissary depots are at all times filled to at least four-fifths of their capacity with grain and other food staples.

Whatever is not required of the annual allotment to feed the army and navy is sold at a low fixed rate to the public. The purchasing of these immense quantities of foodstuffs is carried on in a simple, methodical manner. Whenever a farmer is unable to obtain in the market the price for his

low price. He simply informs the nearest office of the *Intendantur*, the Imperial Commissary Department, that he has so much rye, wheat, oats, peas, straw or whatever staple on hand, and the *Intendantur* purchases his goods at the regular fixed rate. Whatever cannot be obtained in this manner is purchased in the open market, but the government takes care that every year one entire fifth of these stores is renewed.

In addition to the enormous quantities of grains and other non-perishable foodstuffs, the government has in reserve large stores of canned goods of all sorts used in the regular provisioning of the army. The best known staple of this kind, and one of which a great stock is kept, is the famous *Erbvurst*, a compact and well-balanced ration, composed of peas and other vegetables and meat, dried, pressed and put up in tins. A portion of this compound put into a quantity of hot water quickly dissolves and furnishes a hearty meal. Each soldier in the field carries a three-days' supply of this and other compact food as emergency ration in his knapsack or saddle bag, and it is also frequently used at the regular field mess.

How great these stores are is known only to the officials directly in charge of this important branch of war preparation, and they are keeping this secret as carefully as the General Staff is preventing its plans of campaign from reaching the outside world. Germany also is very wealthy in cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, all of which form valuable war stores, but even of these no exact figures are obtainable, the same policy of secrecy concealing the statistics so well known to the war department.

And these great stores are not all that Germany has in

and made available.

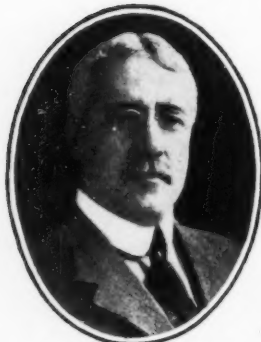
If this fearful struggle should last longer than the food-stores, Germany expects to be able to grow a large percentage of the things required, and to obtain the balance from the big grain-producing sections of the Dual Monarchy, for the agricultural sections of Austro-Hungary are able to supply a considerable surplus over the quantities needed for home consumption.

In order to prevent a cornering of the food supply in the market at the time of the outbreak of the war, Germany immediately took the necessary precautionary steps. A strict control was established, and prices for all articles of food fixed. No shopkeeper is allowed to charge more than these fixed rates, and the quantity of food per adult or child that may be bought each day is strictly fixed. No one is allowed to buy more than he needs for his immediate use, and for this he pays no more than the regular price. There is a careful stock taking, and then an exact record of all food sales is kept. If a dealer should attempt to overcharge a customer, or refuse to sell the food required at the regular rate, the injured party need only inform the nearest gendarme or *Schutzmann*, and there will be a quick remedy. The shop in question will be closed immediately and the stock confiscated, later to be sold under government supervision.

In this manner the food supply available will be made to last as long as possible. When the provisions in the market are exhausted, the great stores of the government will be called upon to keep away famine, so often the worst feature of war, and Germany hopes and expects to be able to properly feed both its fighting forces and those remaining behind throughout the struggle.

The New Order in Business

By FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President of the National City Bank of New York



MR. F. A. VANDERLIP
President of the National City Bank and one of New York's most public spirited financiers.

the "What's the Matter with Business" series will be "How Equal Ownership of Wealth Works Out," by Clarence B. Douglas of Oklahoma.

THERE was a time when we used to gauge the outlook for business by the statistics of the production and the distribution of products and manufactures; by the state of the money market; by the record of accumulated stocks; by the condition of credits. We can most of us remember a time when, if given an accurate picture of the crop situation; the statistics of bank clearings, deposits and reserves; the data of foreign trade; the

status of transportation, and the statistics of the great industrial factors—such as steel, textiles and lumber—we could have formed a pretty intelligent conception of what was ahead of us in a business way. Then the statistics of business were a measure of the business outlook.

It is almost startling to note how far from true that is today; how important have become the factors of legislation and legislative tendencies. We can no longer measure the outlook in the terms with which business men are made familiar through their daily routine. The *Congressional Record* is crowding out of its place of importance the *Financial Chronicle*. We are watching and waiting for Executive and Congressional actions rather than the Comptroller's Abstract to gauge the status of banking affairs. The attitude of mind of the Interstate Commerce Commission has become more important than the statistics of railroad traffic. We read the totals of our foreign trade to learn the effect of changed tariff law, rather than of trade tendencies. Reports of the attitude of mind of the Attorney General vie in interest with the crop predictions of the Secretary of Agriculture. Investigations by Bureaus, Commissions or Congress form a more important feature in gauging a market outlook than do the plans for development or expansion formulated by the executive committees of corporations. Plans for development or expansion of railroad or business enterprises have indeed been heard of but little. The factors that we have mostly in mind are how new laws are going to work; what new laws are next to be passed; what is the prospect, not of crops, but of Congressional action.

We are told that the trouble of business is psychological. In a sense, I believe that the statement is correct. I believe that the lack of enthusiasm about the future, the state of pessimism that surrounds many phases of business, the disposition toward extreme conservatism, the lack of new plans for capital expenditure for railway improvement and extension, for new industrial conquest, all have their roots in a state of mind, rather than in the statistics of actual business data; but I am not certain that this state of mind is grounded in unfounded fears, that it is caused by legislative ghosts, that it is engendered by baseless apprehension concerning legislative tendencies and the trend of public opinion.

The obstacles in the way of business recovery may perhaps be truly intangible factors, and still a feeling of apprehension regarding them may be a manifestation of sound business sense in comprehending the true meaning of the political-economic situation.

If, for a moment, we could forget these factors and attempt to gauge the business outlook by only the old-time standards which used to be sufficient, we would see looming large the prospect of a great agricultural yield, giving promise of bumper crops, and at almost every point, of an exceptionally bountiful year.

In recent years we have rebuilt our industries to conform with modern invention and practice, as we have largely rebuilt our railroads to permit of the most economical operation through heavy motive power and large loading, and the machinery of industry thus stands well

(Continued on page 235)

Death of Pope Pius X Hastened by War

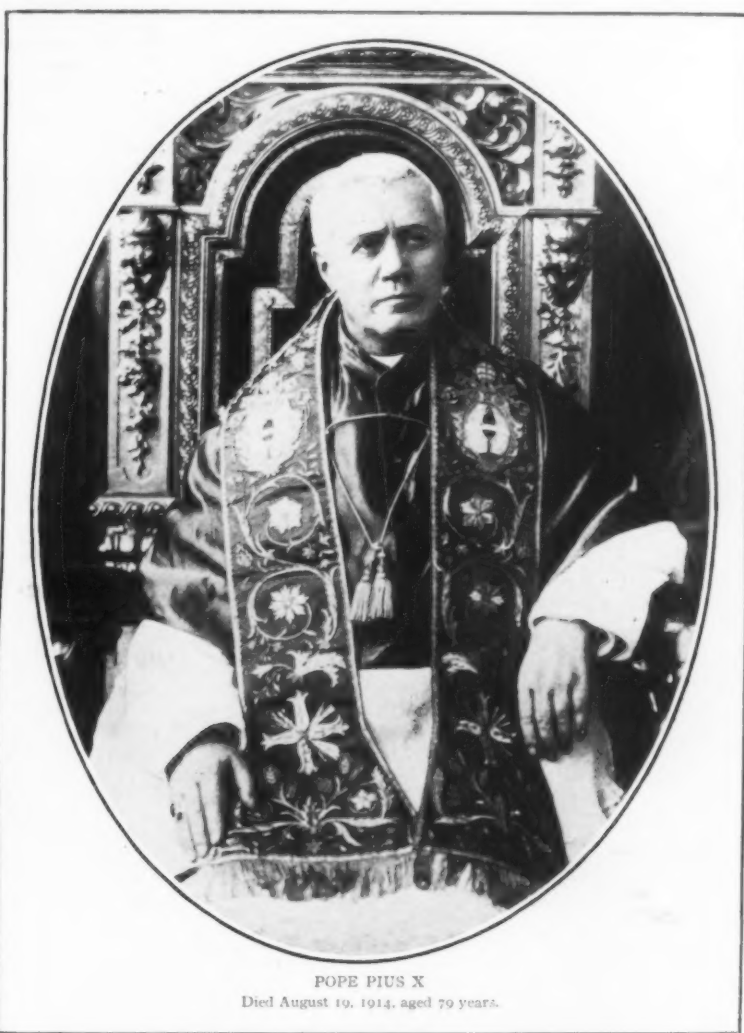
PIUS X, Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, died August 19 at the Vatican in Rome, and it is said that the horrors of the European war, which had preyed heavily on his mind, hastened his end, which was due directly to bronchial catarrh. Almost his last official act was to publish an exhortation to all Catholics to pray for peace. He is mourned by Christians of all faiths for his great piety, simplicity of life and sweetness of disposition.

He was born June 2, 1835, the son of a peasant postman, and was christened Giuseppe Melchior Sarto. The only one of his family to enjoy an education, he was made a priest in 1858 and at the age of 49 was consecrated bishop of Mantua. In 1893 Pope Leo XIII created him cardinal and patriarch of Venice. On August 9, 1903, he ascended the papal throne.

After his elevation to the pontificate he followed as far as possible the simple habits of life that had so well become him as parish priest and bishop. While deeply attached to the members of his family he gave them no preferment. His brother continued as a postman, and his two sisters, who followed him to Rome, lived in a modest apartment. Until that time they had been his housekeepers. The affection between them and their brother was most touching. His sisters Anna and Maria were at his bedside when he died, and Anna collapsed when his death was announced. When his will was opened it was found that he had asked the Church to grant his sisters each a small monthly pension.

During his eleven years as pope the Vatican had many difficulties with the growing anti-clerical party in several countries of Europe, and he was greatly grieved by seeming breaches between the church and the civil governments of France, Spain, Italy and Portugal. His attitude on ecclesiastical matters was conservative and he dealt firmly with the growing "modernism" within the church. One of the most important of his acts was to abolish the power of veto on the choice of the Sacred College for pope, formerly enjoyed by three of the Catholic powers of Europe.

The choice of his successor is a subject of great interest. It may be delayed by the war, but if not the Sacred College of Cardinals should meet on the tenth day after the pope's death, and proceed to ballot for



POPE PIUS X
Died August 19, 1914, aged 79 years.

his successor. The nominal number of cardinals is 70, but four vacancies exist at the present time. A majority, or 36 members, constitutes a quorum. Several cardinals may be unable to reach Rome by the date for the conclave, owing to the disturbed conditions resulting from the war.

On the death of the pope, Cardinal Della Volpe, Chamberlain of the Holy See, became the acting head of the Church, and will continue as such until the conclave elects a new pope. One of the centuries-old ceremonies attendant upon the death of a pope, is the breaking of the Fisherman's ring and the papal seal. On the ascension of a new pope these emblems are renewed.

The meetings of the conclave are surrounded with the utmost secrecy. Only the members and their necessary attendants are admitted to the apartments where it meets, and these are completely walled in with masonry save for one door and eight loopholes. Every person within the precincts is sworn not to reveal the proceedings nor to discuss the election either inside or outside the conclave.

Three forms of election are possible under the rules of the conclave, but it is entirely probable that the one adopted will be that of the ballot. Two-thirds of the cardinals present are required to elect and four ballots a day are to be taken under the new regulations promulgated by Pius X. At his election eleven years ago only two ballots a day were taken, and immediately after each unsuccessful ballot the slips of paper were burned. Twice a day all Rome watched for the thin column of smoke arising from the Sistine Chapel, indicating that another ballot had failed to choose a head for the church.

Theoretically any one may be chosen pope, but custom dictates that he should be a cardinal bishop and an Italian. Italians have a majority in the college of cardinals, 34 being of that nationality. Of the other 32 six are from France, five from Spain, three each from the United States, England, Austria and Hungary, two each from Germany and Portugal and one each from Ireland, Brazil, the Netherlands, Belgium and Canada.

It is desirable that the new pope should be a comparatively young man, and as it is practically certain that he will be a bishop and an Italian the choice is somewhat limited. The probabilities most discussed are Cardinals

Maffi, Lualdi, Gasparri, De Lai and Ferrata. A curious coincidence is that Father Francis Xavier Wernz, general of the Society of Jesus, and popularly known as "The Black Pope" from his great power at the Vatican, died at almost the same moment as Pius X.

A German Trophy that France Covets

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

SURMOUNTING the great Brandenburger Thor at the extreme western end of the famous Unter den Linden in Berlin, Germany, are four magnificently cast bronze horses, heroic in size, which, at full gallop, are drawing a chariot in which the driver is the female figure of Victory, holding in one hand the reins with which she guides her chargers and in the other a scepter.

These noble steeds, with the exception of a seven-year period, have stood at the top of this beautiful gateway at the entrance to Berlin for 120 years. That exception was from 1807 to 1814. In the former year the conquering Napoleon, having laid successful siege to Berlin, and entered the city, returned to Paris. On his trip to his capital city he "drove" with him the beautiful bronze quadriga as a souvenir of his triumph over the Teutonic people.

Arriving at Paris with his trophy Napoleon caused to be built in the Place de Carrousel near the Louvre a triumphal arch in honor of his then all-powerful self. Upon this arch he placed the Brandenburger gateway from the Brandenburg quadriga. But Napoleon could not be forever the conqueror. When, in 1814, the victorious allies concentrated against him, and finally overthrew him under Wellington at Waterloo, Napoleon's career of triumph was ended forever. At that time, by an agreement made among the allies

all the works of art which Napoleon had brought to Paris from the countries he successfully invaded were to be returned to their respective owners. Then was the four-horse chariot, or quadriga, of the Brandenburger gateway returned to the place at the end of Unter den Linden. Thus it was that the quadriga, which Napoleon had driven from the banks of the Spree to the banks of the Seine, returned

over the broad highway, guarded by Prussians, and was replaced on the Brandenburger Thor.

The gate itself has five passageways. The structure is wonderfully ornamented in bas-reliefs depicting famous victories of the Teuton armies. The middle gateway is never used by the common people in Berlin. Passage through it is reserved exclusively for royalty. The entire gateway was

designed from the original Propylae of Athens, which was built in that city by Mnesikles. Its erection in Germany was by order of King Frederick William II, "Frederick the Great," who acceded to the Prussian throne through the death of his father, Frederick William I, on May 31, 1740. He died in Sans-Souci, August 17, 1786, and seven years later the Brandenburger Thor was completed. The cost of the gate was nearly \$400,000.

There has been much speculation as to whether, in the event that the "Allies of 1914" should reach Berlin before the present European turmoil is ended, the famous quadriga of the Brandenburger Thor would be once more taken on a journey to Paris. The statement has been made that the French look with longing at the Schadow masterpiece, especially as there has been added to it since its return to Berlin, in remembrance of the Prussian conquerors, the symbols of loyalty and Patriotism in the forms of a Landwehr cross and Prussian eagle.



BERLIN'S RESTORED TROPHY

The bronze quadriga is over the structure at the head of the street, the famous Unter den Linden.

Pictorial Digest of the War



KIEL, THE GERMAN NAVAL BASE
KIEL, DIE BASIS DER DEUTSCHEN MARINE
KIEL LA BASE NAVALE ALLEMANDE

In the Kiel Canal the German Navy is safe from attack and forces its British adversary to divide its force to watch both ends of the waterway. It can thus choose its own time to give battle. The British fleet is guarding the North Sea end of the Canal and probably the entrance to the Baltic. Berlin reported August 22nd that German control of the Baltic was complete. German vessels have bombarded Sveaborg, Libau and other Russian ports. At this time no decisive action in the North Sea had been reported.



DOGS TO AID THE WOUNDED
HUNDE ZUR HILFELEISTUNG VERWUNDETER
CHIEN POUR AIDER LES BLESSÉS

The French army has a hospital corps aided by dogs trained to locate and carry first aid to the wounded on the field. These dogs bear the Red Cross emblem and when in active service carry small packages of bandages and canteens of water, from which the wounded can help themselves. Their principal use, however, is to find wounded who have fallen in out-of-the-way places.



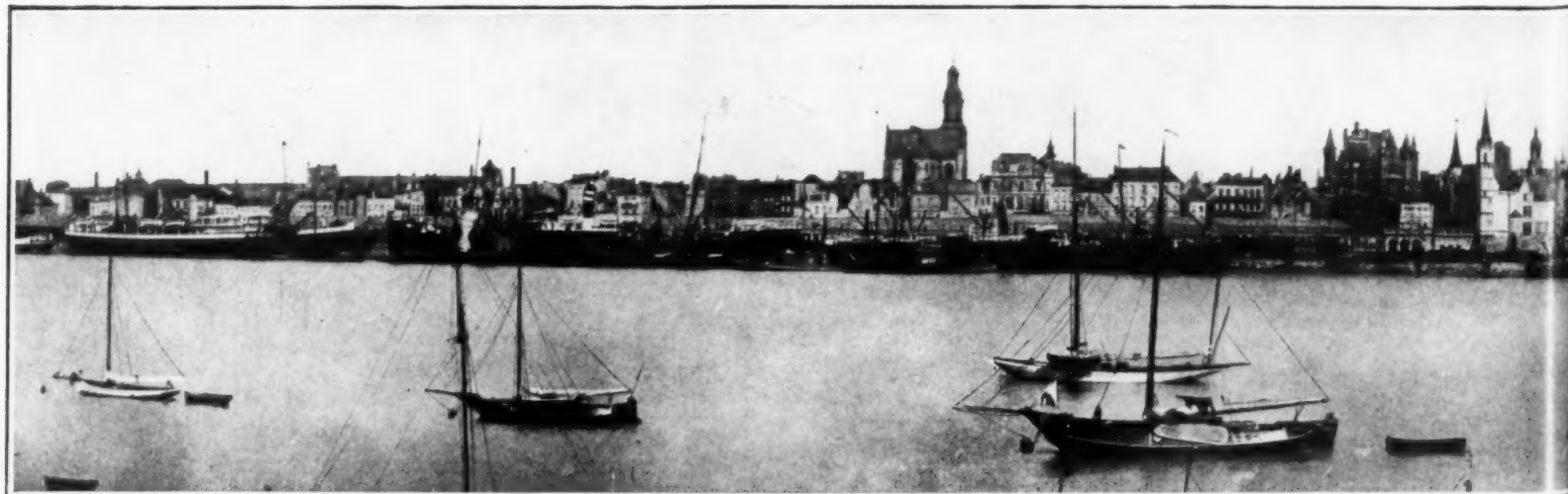
BOY SCOUTS IN WAR
DIE JUGENDWEHR IM KRIEG
BOIS SCOUTS EN GUERRE

The Boy Scout organizations are being utilized in Great Britain, France and Germany, not for actual fighting, but for carrying dispatches, guard duty and harvesting crops. France has 8,000 Boy Scouts who recently demanded to be put under the direction of the Minister of War, which was done. The picture shows an English organization passing in review before King George. Great Britain has 200,000 and Germany 50,000 Boy Scouts.



GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS
DIE DEUTSCHEN BESETZEN BRÜSSEL
LES ALLEMANDS OCCUPENT BRUXELLES

August 21st the German army occupied Brussels, the capital of Belgium, which offered no resistance. The German commander immediately levied a war indemnity of \$40,000,000 on that city, and the civil authorities are paying. This means over \$80 from each man, woman and child in the city and suburbs. An indemnity of \$10,000,000 has been levied on Liège. Brussels is not important from a strategic point.

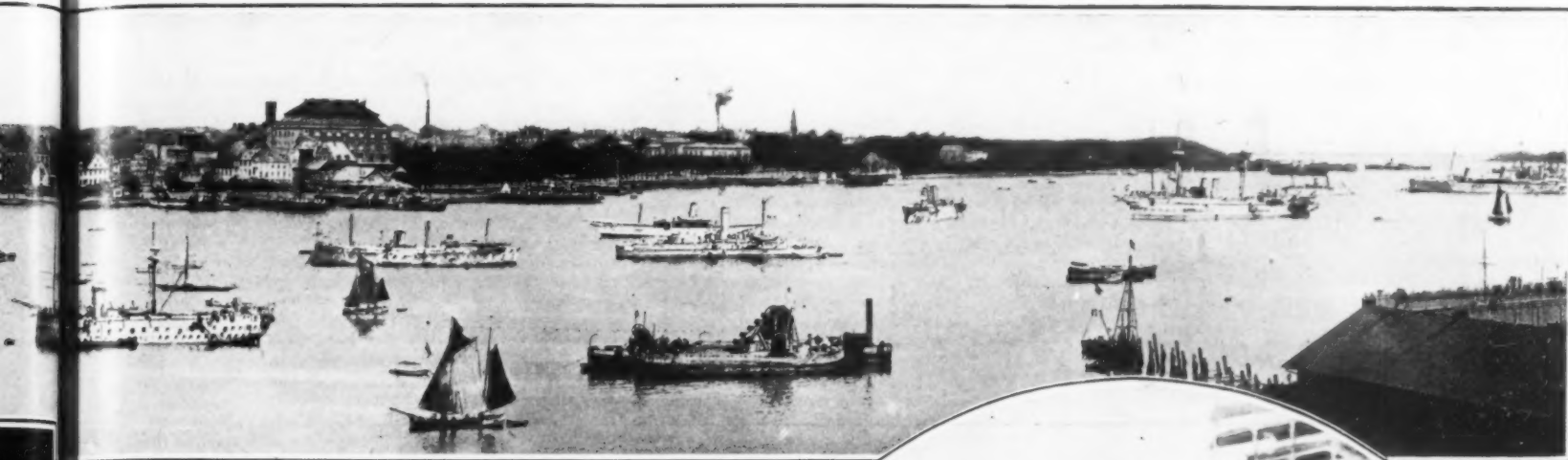


ANTWERP, SCENE OF BELGIUM'S LAST STAND

Little Belgium, overrun by Germany's immense army, drew most of her troops to Antwerp, her strongest fortified city, there to make the last stand in her herical defense. Antwerp is on the Scheldt, and lies so low that a part of the surrounding country can be flooded to prevent the approach of artillery. The ground to be flooded is first covered with barbed wire entanglements. The city is surrounded by a chain of modern forts, is well

ANTWERPEN, BELGIENS LETZTE STAND

World's Greatest War



THE MEUSE AT NAMUR
DIE MAAS BEI NAMUR
LA MEUSE À NAMUR

Namur was invested by the German army August 21st, and desperate fighting followed. Its population was 32,000, but non-combatants were sent out of the city. It is defended by nine modern forts, and was considered the strongest defensive center in Belgium after Antwerp, but its fall was reported August 24th, though not confirmed.



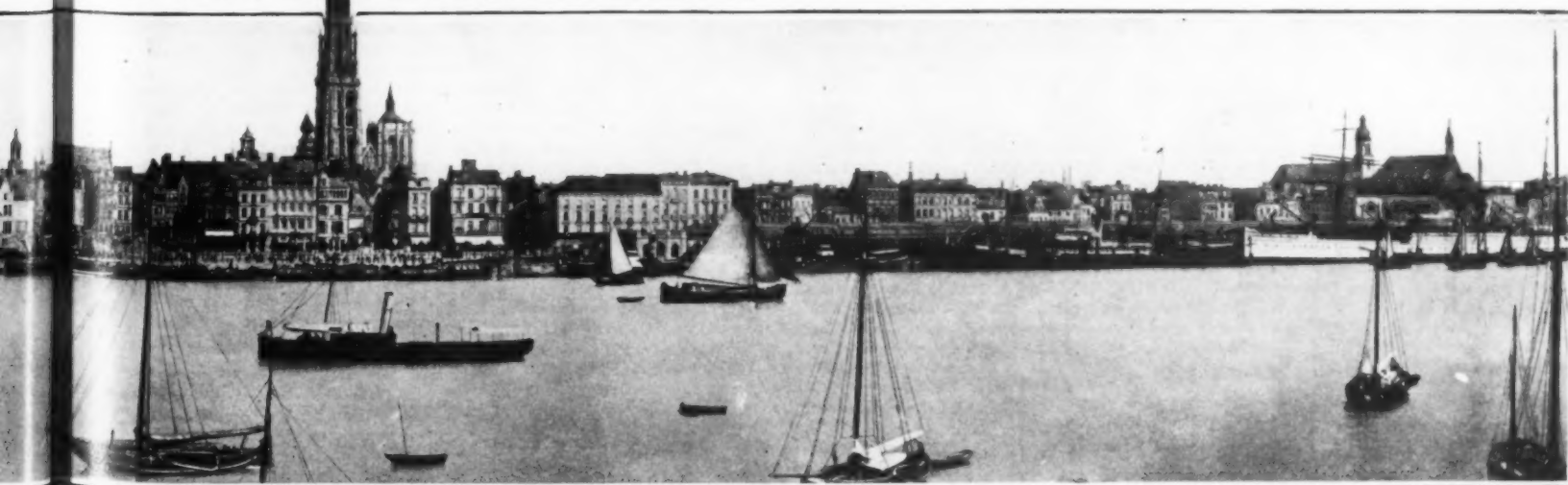
BRITISH TROOPS ON THE FIRING LINE
ENGLISCHE TRUPPEN IN DER GEFECHTSLINIE
DES TROUPES ANGLAISES AU FEU

Great Britain's first expeditionary force to the Continent was 150,000 strong, of all arms. Its movement was shrouded in secrecy. General Sir John French is in command. Reports indicate that only a small part of this force participated in the fighting in Belgium. The greater part probably joined the French line along the frontier. Many of the troops were landed at Havre.



PARIS AFLAME WITH WAR SPIRIT
PARIS IM HOCHSTEN KRIEGSENTHUSIASMUS
PARIS EN PLEINE ENTHUSIASME DE GUERRE

Despite the fact that throughout all France ordinary occupations are at a standstill, and that in Paris alone 600,000 people are out of work, the war spirit is intense. The illustration shows the street singers marching to the mobilization headquarters, where the men join the colors. The government is taking measures to furnish work for the women left destitute by their wage-earners going to the war. Hotels, theatres and pleasure resorts are closed, and industries are thoroughly demoralized. Thousands of women are being employed in the cartridge factories. The crops of France are being gathered by women, old men and boys. There is scarcely a family in all France that has not one or more men at the front. It is reported that news of French reverses in the field were received calmly, and did not shake the determination of the masses to support the government to the last. The Minister of War gives out daily bulletins of the events at the front.



ANVERS, THÉÂTRE DE LA DERNIÈRE POSITION DE RÉSISTANCE DES BELGES

Antwerp was garrisoned by 100,000 men. The Belgian government was removed there when Brussels was evacuated. The Scheldt passes through Antwerp, and it is doubtful if assistance can be sent the beleaguered city from the sea without violating the neutrality of Holland. Antwerp's population is 285,000 and it is reputed one of the strongest fortresses of Europe.

The Diamond Brooch

By WALTER SCOTT STORY

YOUNG Peter Sturtevant, setting his book upon the table, looked up with a stare as his stately aunt excitedly told him what had occurred.

"Your diamond brooch—gone!" he exclaimed in a horrified tone.

"Yes—the one your Uncle Thomas gave me. Of course it's valuable—worth lots of money; but I value it mostly because it was the first real costly gift your uncle gave me. Your uncle was very careful during the first years of our married life, Peter; he didn't fling his money away as you do—as if there were no end to it."

"But you must have mislaid it, Aunt Catherine," said Peter, with a reassuring laugh.

"No—no!" returned his aunt, rather sharply, a red glow in her cheeks. She waved her jeweled hand impatiently.

Peter, her handsome nephew, a stalwart, dark-haired fellow of twenty-five, with the head of a poet and a frank blue eye, looked quickly about the room, softly lighted by the drop light on the table at which he had been scanning an automobile route.

"You're sure?" he said.

"Of course, I'm sure. Don't be foolish, Peter. I don't mislay such things."

"Perhaps your maid."

"Celia! Nonsense! She's as honest as you are. What can I do? Say something, Peter. I just can't lose it. Here I have a house full of guests, and—" She broke off abruptly, looking about the apartment and hearkening to the voices of a number of her friends on the porch of her splendid summer home on Long Island. "It might be that Maud Graham—somehow I've always suspected her of being—not just right. She's too assured, too—something."

"She's here with the Dentons, who've known her ever since she was a little girl," said the young man, with reproof in his tone.

"Or that young Englishman who came to the Forbes in New York—that Mr. Clement."

"You're excited, Aunt Catherine," said Peter, at length, steadily meeting his aunt's eye of fire.

"Can you suggest anything?" asked his aunt, rather tartly, not at all pleased with the young man's tone and smile.

"A private detective."

"Don't be foolish. I can't have anything of that kind."

Peter shrugged his broad shoulders and smiled.

"You might put a notice in every room to the effect that you have lost your brooch set with ten—"

"Seven," interjected Mrs. Marsters.

"Seven, then—set with seven diamonds and that you will pay \$1,000 for its return and ask no questions."

"Will you please be serious," began Mrs. Marsters, then ceased.

At the moment a burst of laughter—women's smooth tones and the men's mellow bass—came from the porch. Someone called to Mrs. Marsters.

"Good! By George! that's clever," exclaimed some man, his words coming clear-cut and distinct.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Marsters, with a little lift of the shoulders, "I can do nothing. Come, let's go outside."

Peter arose at once, and he too shrugged his shoulders. This shrug of the shoulders seemed to be a family characteristic.

They went together to the broad porch overlooking a long, rolling greensward and the sea. Thirty or forty men and women, in easy wicker chairs, were formed in an uneven half-circle under the cluster of electric lights before the door, and before them a tall, superbly built, light-haired young man in a cream-colored silk suit bowed smilingly as his host and her nephew joined the group.

"Mr. Clement is giving us a little exhibition of sleight of hand," explained a lady near the door.

"And, by George!" cried Henry Denton, an old friend of the Marsters, "he is certainly very clever."

"Do that trick again," suggested someone.

Mr. Clement bowed to his stately hostess.

"May I take that ring again, Miss Graham?" He reached out toward a dark, handsome girl nearby and took the ring she at once tendered. He rolled back his sleeves. "Now, ladies and gentlemen," he said, slightly embarrassed "watch me." He worked his long, flexible fingers before them, showed them the ring and then palmed it. "The

hand is quicker than the eye," he said in the patter of the professional magician. "Watch me closely. Can you see it? No! Thus the hand, moving quicker than the quickest eye, deceives." He made a sudden, quick move, then extended both hands, palms uppermost, a pleased boyish smile on his face. Both hands were empty.

"It's gone!" cried someone.

"Now look!" whispered Denton to Mrs. Marsters and Peter. "Look now!"

The young Englishman, with hands outstretched, palms uppermost, worked his fingers slowly, as if beckoning to something invisible in the air. He made a quick move, suddenly, as if to catch something on the wing, clapped his hands together smartly and extended his right hand toward Mrs. Marsters, palm up. There in his palm lay a golden circlet set with stones that glittered and spat fire in the lights.

Mrs. Marsters' guests for the second time applauded.

Mrs. Marsters gasped from her position and stared at

was the rustling of foliage and the distant crooning of the incoming tide. Yes, there *was* an unusual sound! There *was* a sound! He held himself in hand. Something was in the room. He could hear a cautious step, then he saw the suggestion of a shadow projecting itself from his dressing table toward the door.

"Who's there!" he cried, suddenly, sitting bolt upright in bed. He had no fear.

The person in the room let out a breath hoarsely, but made no response. Silence ensued.

Peter did not move, did not breathe, and the person in the room stood as if stricken to stone.

"Who's there!" demanded Peter, sharply. He threw down the sheets and jumped from bed, rushing toward his dresser.

There was someone in the room. He had not been mistaken.

The night prowler leaped across the room, threw himself upon the window sill and, before Peter could get a hand on

him, swung off clear and dropped with a thud to the earth and ran across the wide sweep of lawn in the starlight.

After a momentary hesitation, Peter crawled upon the sill and let go. He landed safely in his bare feet and set off in pursuit. The faint figure went like the wind, but Peter was strong and an athlete, and the robber needed more speed and endurance than he had. Enraged, Peter bounded forward like a deer, cutting down the lead quickly. The sward, fortunately, was soft beneath his feet, and running was easy in his pajamas.

On and on they ran over the grass. He could hear the patter of the man's boots in the turf and finally could hear the fellow's hoarse breathing.

Peter spurred, gave a panther-like bound and put his grip upon the man's collar. He made another bound, encircled the robber about the waist, and then down they went rolling together.

In a twinkling Peter had the winded man at his mercy, his knee upon his chest, his fingers upon his throat. Without a word the young athlete went through the fellow's pockets.

"I awoke just in time,"

said Peter. He looked down steadily at the man. "You poor devil," he said at length. "It was unlucky for you that you struck my room, wasn't it? If you'd gone into some of the other rooms, you'd have made a good haul and got away. Do you know, I feel sorry for you. I've half a mind to let you go."

A look of hope flashed into the silent robber's eyes.

"I think I will," said Peter, deciding. He arose and brushed his pajamas.

The robber gained his feet, still breathing hard, and looked coolly at Peter, half inclined to fight, apparently, and half inclined to run.

"You go!" said Peter, sharply. "Git! You're lucky to get off free."

The robber hesitated a moment, then with a curt expression of thanks made off slouchingly into the shadow, passed to the highway and disappeared.

Peter stood watching him until he was out of sight, then went swiftly back across the grass to the house.

There were lights burning in his aunt's house when he returned, and he made for the doorway at once. All the men and some of the women were up and dressed, and when he entered they crowded around him for his story.

"Where's Clement?" suddenly inquired old Denton. Everybody looked about for the Englishman.

"He'd sleep through anything, I guess," said one man, with a laugh.

"Tell us what happened, Peter!" exclaimed someone impatiently. "Did you catch him?"

"No," Peter returned, thinking how soft-hearted he was. "I was awakened by a noise in my room. I jumped up. The fellow dropped from the window. I followed him at once, but—"

"Deuced plucky!" ejaculated Denton.

"He was too fast for me, and the last I saw of him he was in the highway."

"Did he get anything?" asked his aunt, who had come down stairs in a dressing sack.

"He didn't carry away a thing—at least, not from my room, Aunt Catherine. I awoke too soon. Of course he

(Continued on page 231.)



"Who's there!" demanded Peter, sharply.

American Women Active in the War

By FRANCES FREAR

WOMEN have entered upon their duties in the terrible war that is convulsing all Europe, and they are manifold. As it has been since the dawn of civilization the greatest of these is the succor of the wounded and suffering, and the response to the call for Red Cross workers was instant and overwhelming. From every walk in life women are volunteering to serve in whatever capacity the need is greatest. Dainty society ladies are offering to go to the front to nurse sick and wounded soldiers amid all the horrors of the field hospital. Women from the factories, the shops, the farm are equally eager. In this great crisis there is developed the real sisterhood of woman that is too often forgotten in times of peace and prosperity.

This humanitarian work is universal and not founded on national preferences or prejudices. Foreign residents, permanent or transient in the belligerent nations, are throwing themselves into the Red Cross work wherever they may be. In France, Germany and Belgium neutrals are giving money and personal service to mitigate the horrors of war.

Owing to the number of Americans in Great Britain the activities of American women there are greatest in the aggregate. A committee of American women, which includes the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Arthur Paget, Lady Gerard Lowther, Mrs. Lulu Harcourt, Mrs. Walter Burns and Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, have leased the country house of the Duke of Devonshire and fitted it up as a hospital under Red Cross administration.

An American Women's War Relief committee has been organized in London, in which all of the above ladies are interested, together with many others, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. Owen, who is Secretary Bryan's daughter; Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cavendish Bentick, Mrs. J. H. Schiff, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Princess Hatzfeldt, Countess Pappenheim, Lady Monson and the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

At a recent meeting of the committee it was announced that in a little over a week \$72,000 had been raised and the solicitation of funds will be continued. Arrangements had been made to provide 300 beds under the administration of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross is a purely neutral institution, which under the Geneva convention is recognized throughout civilization. It ministers to the victims of war without regard to nationality, and its members are recognized as neutrals, although necessarily subject to restrictions about passing between hostile lines. They are not, however, to be fired upon under any circumstances, and are not subject to capture as prisoners of war.

The Red Cross organization grew out of the relief efforts in the Crimean War in 1854-56, although it was not officially organized until 1863, when an international conference at Geneva submitted the draft of a treaty, which has been ratified by forty-four nations, including the United States. While Red Cross work is not entirely under the management of women, it has since its inception received the support of women generally and they have held many important places in its management. The president of the American National Red Cross is Miss Mabel Boardman.

In France the American women are active in relief work, and are giving the French Red Cross their most enthusiastic support. The news dispatches indicate that they are raising large sums of money, and many have volun-



MRS. AVA WILLING ASTOR

MRS. WALTER BURNS



LADY LOWTHER



MRS. LULU HARCOURT



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH



LADY ARTHUR PAGET

teered to go as nurses, among whom are Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and Isadora Duncan. Madame Dutrail, formerly Miss Natalie Ingraham, of New York, and a

graduate nurse, is at the front. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has been active in organizing relief work in France.

At the outbreak of the war the Duchess of Sutherland, an English peeress, was in France and volunteered for Red Cross work. She was accepted and within a few hours was on her way to Belgium, where she was placed at the head of the French Red Cross. One of her first duties was the organization of a hospital in the exquisite salons of the *Cercle Artistique* in Brussels. She was assisted by a staff that included one Englishwoman, eight Frenchwomen and a number of Belgians.

The French Red Cross is known as the *Secours des Blessés*, while the Belgians call their organization *La Croix Rouge de Belgique*. In common with all other national organizations under the Geneva convention their emblem is the Geneva red cross on a white background. Every person in active service must wear at all times this emblem on an arm band, and all hospitals, trains of wounded and headquarters of the organization must display the society's flag.

Owing to Germany being completely isolated from the outside world by the cutting of mail and telegraph communications, little is heard of the relief work there, but it is certain that the American women who are in Germany are equally active with their countrywomen in the allied nations. The German Red Cross is splendidly organized, and there is probably no lack of German volunteer nurses, but wherever there is an opportunity for works of mercy American women will come to the front.

Russia's relief work is probably being organized, also, but it is scarcely as efficient as that of the other European nations. During the Russo-Japanese war the Russian wounded suffered terribly, and they were considered fortunate when they fell into the hands of the Japanese, who had a splendid field hospital service which cared for all wounded alike. In the Japanese war the noblest women of the empire volunteered for the hardest and most menial service in the hospitals. In the Boer war Englishwomen distinguished themselves in relief work.

The American National Red Cross has participated directly only in the Spanish American War, but it has been active in affording relief in great disasters, not only in the United States but throughout the world. During the three years of war in Mexico it has offered much succor to the victims of the revolution. It is well organized and in shape to give instant aid whenever its services are needed.

Army hospital nursing, for which so many women are anxious to volunteer, is, perhaps, the most difficult and trying work in the world. During active campaigns the capacities of the hospitals are always overtaxed, and the staffs are overworked to a degree that under normal conditions it would seem impossible to endure. Nurses with the field corps are sometimes under fire. In the concentration hospitals in the rear conditions are better, but even there they are beyond the normal experience of even the poorest of women in hardships and deprivations. And whether at the front or not the constant association with death and suffering in its most terrible forms is trying on the nerves and the vitality.

It is greatly to the credit of the sex that so many delicately nurtured women are eager to take their part in this work with no other object than the alleviation of suffering. If the war continues for a considerable period many of those who want to become nurses will have the opportunity, since it is inevitable that a large percentage of the first volunteers will break down.

The Diamond Brooch

(Continued from page 230)

may have been in other rooms first. But if you people will excuse me I'll go back to bed. It's chilly a bit." With a grin, he nodded to all and went upstairs to his room. He locked his door and tumbled into bed and quickly into sleep again.

Two days later Peter was in New York in his rooms. He was expecting no one that afternoon, but, being popular, he was not surprised at hearing his bell. When Henry Earl Clement, pink-checked and distinguished looking in a black-and-white check, stood before him bowing, however, he was amazed. The fellow's impudence was without measure. Peter stared at him blankly.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Sturtevant," said Clement. "Mighty glad to see you again. May I come in?"

With a little gasp, Peter stepped aside and allowed the

Englishman to cross the threshold and enter his sitting room.

Peter was astounded. The man must be crazy.

Clement placed his hat and gloves and stick on Peter's table and sat down as coolly as the most innocent man under the sun.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" asked Peter, at length, beginning to get angry at the imperturbable visitor.

"Yes, certainly. I left your aunt's house the same day you left. An exceedingly pleasant party."

"Yes," agreed Peter, sharply. "What of it?"

"You remember the night a robber entered the house?"

"I do," returned Peter, indignantly. "Rather."

"I left the house shortly after you did, Mr. Sturtevant."

"I know that," said Peter, sententiously. "Everybody learned you were out. Most of them thought you were

the robber till you came back the next day. Some of them think so now."

"Well," went on Clement, "I caught the man you let go. I brought him to New York."

"You're a regular thief chaser," observed Peter, scornfully.

"That's my business, Mr. Sturtevant, I was at your aunt's house under pay. Now"—Clement's eyes flashed and his voice grew sharp, "you are a young man, Mr. Sturtevant. I want your aunt's brooch, and I will return it to her and make no explanation, or say that our robber took it. That's your chance to reform."

Peter sat upright, with pale face and flashing eyes. For a full minute the two young men fought a duel with their eyes. Peter let his glance fall first—and produced his aunt's brooch.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY.

Illustrated by "ZIM"

AND now, while you are watching intently the pennant races in the big leagues and speculating whether there is even an outside chance for the flag outfit in the old National to wrest the world's championship from the haughty Athletics, don't overlook the fact that the days of the gridiron heroes are almost at hand, and the sound of the boot clumping against the pigskin soon will be heard throughout the land. Already football players are hearkening to the call of the college coaches.

Many candidates for positions on the big teams have spent their odd moments this summer in getting into prime physical condition for the early practice and from these deeply interested huskies much will be expected in the initial skirmishes. The first game of the year is scheduled for September 19, when the Carlisle Indians will have their usual honor of opening the season with Albright College. Cornell will run the Indians a close second by playing Ursinus the following Wednesday. The Penn team, which has made things decidedly interesting for the Big Red eleven for several years, are likely to again prove a thorn in the side of the Ithacans, as they will begin their work early. Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the other important elevens will not be far behind in taking to the warpath, and practically every eleven the country over will be on the gridiron doing battle the Saturday following the Cornell-Ursinus argument.

The football season of 1914 will be marked by several intersectional matches of more than average importance. Chief among these is the contest scheduled between Harvard and Michigan. The mixup will take place at Cambridge the last Saturday in October and "Hurry Up" Yost has been giving to the members of his squad an "absent treatment" drilling this summer that they may be properly tuned up for the big doings to come. Each Michigan player was given a football last June when the Ann Arbor university closed and told to practice. Many of the players have

been working together in the summer engineering camp at the summer school, and the sharp predict they will make a great showing in the East.

Let's see, so far this year Uncle Sam has lost the international relay race, the polo trophy, the lightweight boxing championship and the tennis cup. In

the circumstances it may be a mighty good thing for us that the race for the America's Cup has been postponed till 1916.

The Boston Scare

Yes, somewhere in this favored land, the sun is shining bright. And somewhere men are satisfied and sleep the living night. But up and down Manhattan Isle, the fans have ceased to brag. Because it looks as if the Braves will steal away the flag.

After all, war brings with it some compensation. Since the outbreak of the big European scrimmage, all of the six-day bicycle races (?) on the other side have been cancelled.

A Coming Billiard Champion

Out in Chicago the experts are grooming a youngster to give battle to Willie Hoppe for the world's billiard title. Welker Cochran is the name of the youth, he is sixteen years old and comes from the ranks of the newsboys. Six years ago, when he was crying "wuxtra" in the streets of Manson, Ia., he began putting in his spare hours at the billiard table. Already he has developed into a phenomenal player and, being a lad of



THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENNIS PLAYER

Although Maurice E. McLoughlin, of California, did not succeed, single handed, in retaining the Davis cup in this country, he demonstrated, in defeating Brooks and Wilding, that he stands preeminent in the lawn tennis world. However, the Australians gained the coveted prize by winning three out of five matches from the Americans.

unusual intelligence, undoubtedly will live up to the expectations of his friends. The surplus pennies he made as a newsie went into an educational fund, and about three years ago he went to Chicago to attend a technical college. The boy's stroke is natural and very closely resembles that of the famous Frank Ives. He enjoys the unique distinction of having jumped directly into the professional ranks.



Say! If you had spent about a million good, hard dollars to build a yacht to take part in an international race, and incidentally advertise the particular brand of tea of which you were the owner; and a war came along and prevented the contest and forced you to go back to the billboard line of publicity, wouldn't it make you mad? Wouldn't it?

Of Course

Last year, this, and next the same—"Athletics win the flag again."



The trite expression, "What's in a name?" was forcefully called to the attention of the racing fans recently, when some of the choicest races at Saratoga were won by Captain E. B. Cassatt's homebred colt, Garbage. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the promising thoroughbred is the son of Aeronaut and Trash.

Europe's Star Boxers Go to War

In consequence of the big war on the other side, boxing throughout Europe, where it has been carried on on a far higher plane than in this country, is at a standstill and many of the foreign-born knights of the squared circle have exchanged their padded weapons for the far more dangerous rifles. In France alone several scores of professional boxers are serving with the army, George Carpentier, the world's cleverest boxer, being the most notable example. The recent ring victories of this French sparring wonder over Bombardier Wells and "Gunboat" Smith caused European critics to hail him as the coming world's champion. Should he be killed or injured, his loss will be felt keenly in boxing circles everywhere. His fierce vitality, his swift intelligence and his flaming courage present a combination of some of the finest qualities which boxing has evolved in its best exponents. Several of England's most promising candidates for great ring honors also have joined the fighting forces.

The Davis tennis championship cup, which recently passed into the custody of the Aus-

tralian team, certainly has covered some distance in its career. Starting in Boston, it journeyed to Brooklyn, and then again returned to The Hub. From there it went to Wimbledon, England, and then travelled to Melbourne and Sydney, Australia. Next it passed along to Christchurch, New Zealand, and then, by way of Melbourne and Wimbledon, returned to the United States. It is estimated that the cup has covered more than 20,000 miles to date.

Record-Making Wallops

Home runs always have figured prominently in baseball record making, and the following four-sack wallops which hold conspicuous place in the history of the national pastime, are of more than passing interest: "Larry" McLean's unique wallop, made when he was in the Pacific Coast League, the ball going through the only knot-hole in the short right field fence; "Heinie" Zimmerman's two homers over the left field fence in Cincinnati, the only wallops to clear that wall; "Cy" Seymour's hit from Boston to New York, when the pellet cleared the fence, fell into a coal car attached to a fast freight and was found when the train reached the Metropolis; Frank Baker's smash over the right field wall at Washington of Walter Johnson's delivery, which made the management decide to enlarge the park; Fred Clarke's four-sack wallop in the Detroit-Pittsburg world series, which shook the Tigers' confidence and put them on the defensive; Harry Davis's clout over the deep centre field fence at Bennet Park, Detroit, which cleared it by at least thirty feet; Walter Johnson's drive at Washington, the force of which tore the cover off the ball; "Buck" Freeman's slam off "Chief" Bender at the old Columbia Park, Philadelphia, which sent the ball over a block of houses beyond the fence and into the second story window of another structure; "Home Run" Baker's circuit clout which broke Mathewson's nerve and practically won a world's championship; "Bill" Lange's homer over the centre field fence in Cincinnati which smashed through a plate glass window of a saloon and broke up a game of pinocle; "Chief" Wilson's drive which landed 320 feet from the home plate in the St. Louis Cardinals' park, and Hans Wagner's circuit swat in Pittsburg which broke the windshield of an automobile standing outside of the grounds.



Once again they retreat.

The premier second baseman the Federals announced they were going to sign turns out to be, not Collins, but Blackburne. Working along these lines they will probably sign Chappell, seeing that Cobb and Jackson have agreed to stick with their old clubs and turned down all offers to jump.

The Shoe Fitted Several

George Stallings, manager of the hustling Boston Braves, is famed in the baseball world for his sharp tongue and his biting sarcasm, but he plays no favorites, and his verbal broadsides are hurled indiscriminately at offending players. Almost every man on his team has been called to account at one time or another. In a recent game it became evident that a pinch hitter might be needed in the final inning, as three balls had been called on catcher Gowdy. "If he gets on base," remarked Stallings to the players on the bench with him, "I guess I'll let 'old bonehead' take a crack at the ball." "Ball four," shouted the umpire, and before the manager could name his pinch hitter, five of the Braves, each armed with a bat, started to march toward the plate.

A contemporary states that the "admirers of the National League are all worked up over the question as to which team in the parent organization will win the pennant this season." See no reason why there should be any undue fuss over the selection of the outfit which will lose four contests to the Athletics in the world's championship series this fall.

Left-Handers Enjoy Batting Advantage

Many close students of baseball are urging that separate averages be kept for left- and right-handed batters, owing to the distinct advantage enjoyed by the former. It is pointed out that a left-handed stickler ought to hit from 15 to 40 points ahead of a right-handed batter each season, because his position at the plate gives him at least a two-yard advantage over the right-handed swinger, and two yards often makes all

the difference in the world between an out and a safe hit. The right-handed batter stands on the off-side of the plate from the direction of first base and when he swings the exertion pulls his body still further away from the plate and faces him in the direction of the third cushion. Then he must recover from the swing when he hits the ball, reverse his direction and run over the plate on his way to first. With the left-handed stickler it is different. When at the plate he is a foot or two nearer first base than is the home plate itself. When he swings at the ball he pulls his body away from the plate and toward first and in running for the initial cushion he does not have to recover himself, but goes right along in the direction in which his body is pointed. Another argument is that a left-handed batter ought to get at least twenty more hits each year than the right-hander of equal ability as a stickler, simply because the former has to travel two yards less than the other. This innovation may strike some of the fans as too great a departure from precedent to meet with the approval of the rules committee, but many changes, equally radical, have been made in the last few years.

Snyder a Wonderful Young Catcher

Although the Cards may not win the National League pennant this season, they must be reckoned as a first division team for many years to come. Miller Huggins has increased his club's strength to such an extent that he can afford to bench such an excellent catcher as Wingo, and it will be admitted that this is going some. Young Snyder, who now is the outfit's regular backstop, is the marvel of the season as a catcher. He has as good an arm as Archer, if not a better one, and has the knack of throwing the ball in just the right spot for the man covering the bag to touch runners. On several occasions he has thrown out such speed artists as Bescher and Burns, and with such ease as to make the fans laugh.

"Kid" Gleason, the famous old-time ball player, plans to tour the country after the world's championship series with a club made up of the smallest men in the America League. The nine probably will be known as the Runts. The nine's roster is likely to include Eddie Cicotte, of the White Sox, as pitcher; Ray Schalk, catcher; McInnis, Maisel, Foster and Bush in the infield and Liebold, of the Naps, Milan, of the Senators, and High, of the Tigers, in the outfield. Such a team of stars should play so fast that the games, like themselves, would be short.

Some Cause for Joy

Just listen, boys of old Detroit, Of Portland, Maine, and New Orleans, Of Cleveland, Buffalo and Troy, Of Boston, where they bake the beans; That shout is from St. Louis' fans, Who see a flag in sight at last, And give their Cards a mighty cheer— Forgetting all the awful past.



And he's lost the tennis cup, too.



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Terrible Cost of Illiteracy

THE annual cost of adult illiteracy to the United States is enough to build a new Panama Canal every year, besides constituting a menace to representative government. The difference in productive power between those who can read and write and those who are illiterate is \$100 a year, and since the census of 1910 showed that there were over 5,000,000 illiterates in the United States, the economic loss easily reaches the stupendous amount of \$500,000,000.

Speaking at the Industrial League Conference on Adult Illiteracy, Mr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, brought out the fact that while during the last twenty years illiteracy in the southeastern group of the Southern States has been decreased by 600,000, in the same period the number of illiterates in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut has increased by more than half that amount, a large proportion of the number being foreigners. These conditions are easily susceptible to remedy.

Men and women forty and fifty years old have been taught to read and write in a series of ten lessons. The problem is to secure co-operation of industrial managers and boards of education in providing free instruction during working hours. Better results will be gotten, it is believed, by organizing daytime classes rather than night classes when the men are tired, the plan recommended being the furnishing of room and equipment by employers, and instructors by city or state. Such a school for immigrant working girls, the first of its kind probably in the world, having in it the germ of a great movement, has closed its first session with remarkable success. D. E. Sicher & Co. of New York City organized into a class, 38 immigrant girls employed by the concern and induced the Board of Education to make the class a branch of a neighboring public school. Instruction was given at the factory in the morning. With little or no knowledge of English at the start the girls, representing the various nationalities of Southern and

Eastern Europe, received at the end of the school year certificates based largely upon their ability to write a brief, but well written and well-expressed essay in English.

"This is the beginning of a great movement," said Mr. Sicher, "to hasten assimilation necessary to national unity, to promote industrial betterment by reducing friction caused by failure to comprehend directions, and to decrease the waste and loss of wage incidental to the illiterate worker." Mr. Sicher estimates that the girls thus trained have gained from 20 to 70 per cent. in efficiency.

The Standard Oil and General Chemical Companies with large plants at Bayonne, N. J., have arranged with the local board of education for instruction to be given to a thousand of their illiterate employees. George B. Gifford, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, thinks that a vocabulary of about 600 words would be sufficient to enable the average workmen to understand directions and to answer ordinary questions. Having that to begin with, the ambitious man could rapidly acquire more. The increased economic efficiency both to the workman and his employer, amounting, it is estimated, to \$500,000,000 a year is scarcely second to the benefit the civic life of the country would receive.

Commissioner of Education Claxton says: "Adult illiteracy has become a menace to representative government." In certain counties of the South 40 per cent. of the voters are unable to read the ballot and sign their names. The illiterate voter is the one who can be depended upon to support the ward boss, and to help elect the demagogue whose vocation is to tear down and destroy. A knowledge of the language is the key by which the immigrant unlocks the door of economic opportunity in a new and strange land. The best industrial school for illiterate foreigners is the one that teaches them the English language, respect for the American flag and for the Government which guarantees them rights and privileges never enjoyed by them before.

Unique Religious Campaign

THE automobile has its use in religion as well as in business and recreation. The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago has inaugurated a city-wide preaching campaign by means of "gospel automobiles." Five hundred men and women will take turns preaching every night for weeks, first in Ghetto districts, then along the lake shore. In dividing their time between the wealthiest residence districts and the poorest tenement sections, the speakers look for a respectful hearing among all classes. The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, for the last seven years pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church of New York City, presented his resignation to the church in order to have the street for his pulpit. Dr. Pierce had been very successful with outdoor meetings in the vicinity of his church, illustrating the gospel lessons by means of free hand sketches on a large blackboard. This work he will continue during the summer, having the use of an automobile to take him to Wall Street, Union and Madison Squares. The Rev. W. R. Lane of London, who

preached recently in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, described a unique religious campaign instituted last year in the world's metropolis, and which will this year be enlarged. Instead of attempting to reach all of London with its seven million people, a limited district containing a population of 200,000 was selected, and for six months an intelligently planned and vigorous campaign was made to reach all the people of this district. The territory was divided into sections, and competent committees held meetings in the streets and shops, day meetings for children and women, and at night meetings for men. The campaign was fully financed in advance, giving the socialists and others no chance to say the speakers were after money. The significant thing about this London movement is that it was conducted almost wholly by laymen. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that the church in many quarters is rising to meet the new conditions which face it with new methods.

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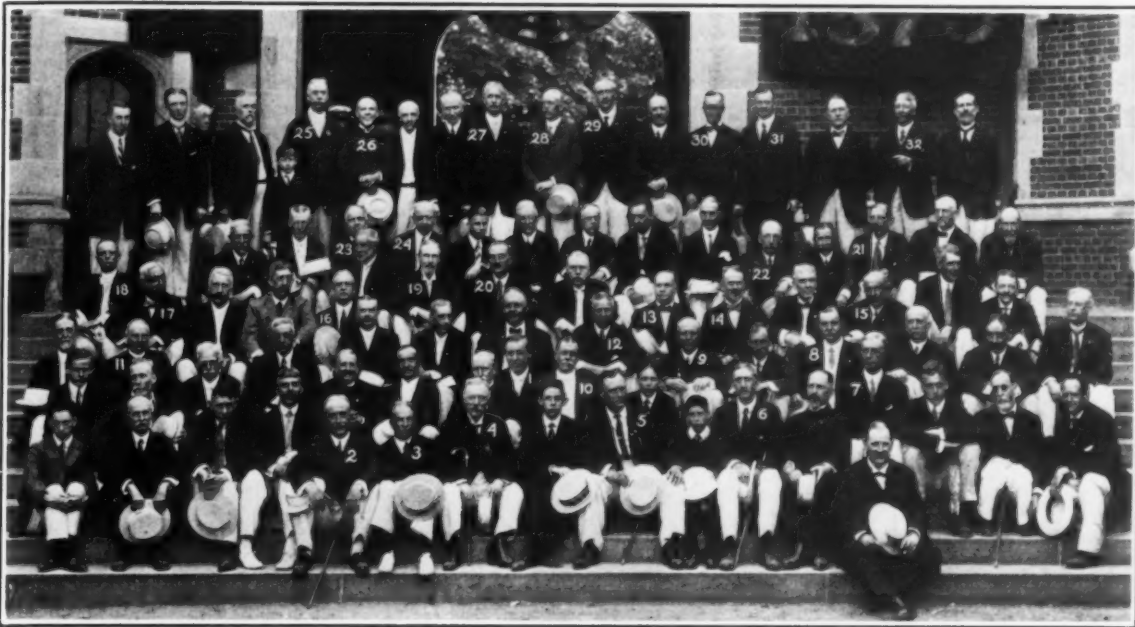
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The New Order in Business

(Continued from page 226)

equipped to produce totals that would make anything we have done before seem small.

On the other side of the page, still looking at only the concrete facts of the business situation, we see that a reduced tariff is permitting some increases in our imports of manufactured articles and having a corresponding effect in slowing down some of our industries. Unfortunately there is a large unemployment of labor, but that means that if renewed business activity were to come, it would not be impeded at the start by a lack of workmen.

One of the most serious obstacles that we would find would still be in the labor situation. Here the exactions of unions have added vastly to the expense of transportation and manufacturers, partly because of higher wages secured, but largely because of a steadily lowering standard of what the unions will permit to be accomplished as a day's work, and through legislation forcing upon railroads unnecessary employees.

The most important entry we would make on the debit side of the business outlook would be in connection with operation and financing of railroads. Many railroads find it impossible to refund short-term obligations, and continue to keep going by rapidly throwing a new short-term obligation into the market to take the place of another short-term obligation maturing. Higher expenses, increasing wages, taxes that have doubled in a decade, the burden of new terminals, and the demand for improved service have all had to be met by the railroads, while there has been withheld from them the permission to increase their income. The investor now hesitates to consider a long term railroad security as the safest form of investment for his funds.

The railroads have been unfortunate in having to meet two legislative theories of quite opposite and unrelated character, and in having both of these theories applied simultaneously. On the one side, there has been the theory of control through the fixing of rates by commission, the supervision of accounting, and the direction in the greatest detail of the management; on the other side, there has been the theory of compelling competition through the prohibition of combinations and by forbidding co-operative agreements. One or the other of these theories may be right, but both applied at the same time cannot be.

A survey of concrete business conditions with such facts and totals as business statistics show today would, however, have been sufficient ground ten years ago

to have predicted that we had straight ahead of us the possibility of a period of great expansion. We might then have felt that the railroad situation would take care of itself if new life came into general business; that such a crop outlook as we have at present would be certain to give that vivifying influence, and that unsatisfactory statistics of trade would be affected favorably if the railroad situation improved.

What is in the way of making a similar prediction now? Even if it is a state of mind—it is not so much the state of mind of the managers of business as it is the state of mind of the public at large—the state of mind which we call public opinion.

I do not want to be understood as believing that this state of the public mind, this quality of public opinion, is altogether wrong. The basis that is back of the demand for legislative restriction and control of business, I believe to be in large measure made up of sound economic facts. The development of industrialism within our lifetime has been of such a revolutionary character as naturally and rightly to create a demand for a body of controlling laws, such as were never dreamed of by our fathers. I deny that those laws have been made necessary by unfairness or by wicked practices on the part of the men who have conducted large affairs, although instances of unfairness and wicked practices may be pointed out. They have their sound basis in the revolutionary changes in industrial life, and if we could only generalize upon the principles involved, instead of anathematizing individuals who have been almost involuntary factors in this revolutionary movement, our chances for reaching sound legislative principles would be much better.

Legislation in accordance with sound economic principles, formulated with justice and sincere human sympathy, is what we should all be striving for.

We have heard much of the desirability of not mixing politics and business. Why should we not mix politics and business? What greater duty have business men to perform than to give the best they have of wisdom and judgment to the direction of political currents; and to give their wisdom and judgment effectively, not merely to stand aside in the rôle of dissatisfied critics, but rather by getting truly and effectively into the organization and machinery of political life? Popular government is but an instrument; its beneficent efficiency depends upon the intelligent character and conscience of the people who wield it. Instead of denouncing politicians, I say that business men

should become politicians. If intelligence, experience, success, proved genius for administration, trained executive powers—qualities business men are supposed to have—are not to rule in a democracy, then so much the worse for the democracy.

Today business is practically unrepresented in Congress. Wealth, even success, is felt so to militate against a man in public life as practically to exclude him from preferment. While I would urge business men more and more to recognize the rights of others, I would urge them quite as strongly to justly appreciate their own rights and to see that others recognize them.

We have no reason to be ashamed of being business men; we have great reason to be proud of it. Business men still have political rights, and it will be far better for this country as a whole if they exercise those rights by demanding intelligent and able representation of business interests in Congress. We might well take a leaf out of the practice of the labor unions. Organized labor represents but a fraction of the wage earners, but wields an influence that makes ridiculous in comparison the influence of the whole business community.

I would not wish that business organization should go that far to influence legislation, but I would resent the charge that a legitimate presentation of views was lobbying, and I would so organize the business interests that they might, not by an expenditure of money, but by a great expenditure of time, thought and personal work, bring public opinion to a better understanding of the needs of business, to a better understanding that legislation must be along correct economic lines or it will bring disaster to all. I would so organize the business men of the whole country that mere agitators, whether in Congress or out of Congress, may be held up in their true light to the public. I would openly go into the district of a demagogue and either defeat him or prove that the district wanted to be represented by a known demagogue.

We have stood defenseless in the eyes of the public too long. We have let go unanswered too many untrue charges. I believe that the cure for many of the present evils that are afflicting business lies in the hands of business men themselves, and it will be effected in the measure in which business men see to it that the public honestly and clearly is informed.

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Of Chicago, who was recently elected President of the American Express Company to succeed James C. Fargo, resigned.



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Of Omaha, Neb., the popular and capable general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

WHEN things go up, there is a reason. If there is a fine piece of real estate that many persons want, the price is bound to advance. If there is a prize cow or calf at an agricultural exhibit that a lot of people would like to buy, it will sell at an abnormal price. It is so with everything. It is an old economic principle that if the supply is less than the demand, prices will advance and, per contra, if the supply exceeds the demand, prices will drop.

The war in Europe cut us off from supplies of certain luxuries and products in the fabrication of which the old country has enjoyed supremacy. Those who needed these imported products naturally hastened to buy as much as they could afford to pay for, as soon as the war broke out. At once, the supply was shortened and, under the economic rule, I have laid down, prices advanced. It is all poppycock for demagogues and vote-seeking politicians to pretend that they do not understand the reason for the advance in prices or to pretend to believe that American business men and producers, farmers included, have "conspired" to put them up and "rob the people."

Those who took advantage promptly at the outbreak of the war to buy imported articles acted wisely and made a profit. I notice that my friend, Mr. George J. Whelan, the astute head of the United Cigar Stores Company and its allied corporations, advises everybody right now to purchase all the American-made goods he can get his hands on. He calls attention to the fact that we have "suddenly jumped from a Wilson low tariff to a McKinley tariff multiplied by four," for that is the practical effect of the embargo on foreign goods.

Mr. Whelan repeats the prediction I made to the readers of this department a fortnight ago that American mills and factories will have to get busy right away. It is reported that a New England concern has been asked to furnish 40,000 pairs of shoes for one of the fighters abroad and that the entire food product of one great packer has been contracted for by England. Similar reports are found almost daily in the papers. Many of these matters are quietly kept from the public because of the desire of the various contestants in the great war to keep their movements secret.

The American manufacturer who is wide awake should follow Mr. Whelan's suggestion and get busy, increase his working force, accumulate his output and be prepared for the tremendous demand which must follow. I speak of goods with which the shortage, on account of the cessation of imports, can be met. The moment this situation is fully disclosed, American merchants will rush orders for goods and prices will begin to advance. The consumers of staple articles in common use should bear this fact in mind and begin

to make their purchases now, before the extent of the foreign demand is fully disclosed.

The Administration is waking up to the requirements of the situation, at least in some measure. If \$25,000,000 are spent for ships to carry American products abroad, things will begin to move. And this step should be followed at once by the opening of American shipyards and the building of American ships. It is said that \$2,000,000,000 worth of trade, annually, in South America and the West Indies, largely diverted heretofore to Europe, is ready for us to take, if we will go after it.

It is a remarkable coincidence that at the very moment when this wonderful opportunity is presented to us, the Panama Canal, giving us the shortest and easiest route to the South American republics, has been formally opened. It is difficult to realize what this means to American capital and labor. If the warfare between business and politics would cease, this country would enter upon an era of greatest prosperity.

Readers who are anxious to buy stocks either for cash or on margin, at this time, when they present the aspect of bargains, at least for a number of them, should communicate with their brokers. The latter are now prepared, under certain restrictions, to execute orders. I refer to those reputable brokers who make public announcement to this effect and who are wide awake to the advantage the present opportunity offers to investors. Trading of this kind is gradually broadening out and will continue to broaden out until the stock exchange reopens its doors.

Clerk, Providence, R. I.: I see nothing attractive in the proposition of the Hardwood Tie & Sugar Lands Co. stock; "\$6,000,000 profits in sight" doesn't sound very conservative.

J. Martins Ferry, O.: Tonapah Gypsy Queen is decidedly speculative. One who pays the assessments takes his chances, for property of this kind requires a large amount of money to develop its real character.

Justice, Denver: 1. The Federal Mining & Smelting Co. reduced the dividend on its preferred from 6 to 4 per cent. by making the current quarterly dividend 1 per cent. Its Morning Mine has been closed because of the stagnant condition of the metal market. 2. The Erie's surplus after charges for the past fiscal year is reported as only \$200,000, which is much less than the previous year's surplus.

S., St. Louis: Your little "gamble" in the Motex Oil Development Co. stock ought to warn you. You no doubt will continue to get propositions to put in a few more dollars to try the experiment of finding more dry holes or possibly a well, but I doubt very much if you will do what the lurid circular you enclose suggests, in big letters, you ought to do, namely, "Make Your Lucky Strike Today."

T., Chicago: 1. United Cigar Stores pays 6 per cent. on par. Its reports show a prosperous business under President Whelan's management. The stock is not a high-class investment, but is well regarded as an industrial speculation. Since the par value of the shares has been reduced to \$10 the stock is likely to become far more active. 2. Marconi has lost ground by reason of statements regarding the exploitation of the shares at home and abroad. Its reports are not as complete as they should be.

(Continued on page 237)

The Security Holders' Protective Association

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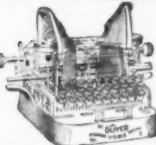


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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 236.)

New Englander: The deficit of the Boston & Maine for the past year was about \$2,000,000, or \$700,000 more than a year ago. I cannot understand why the Interstate Commerce Commission absolutely refused the advance asked for by the Eastern roads.

Spec., Seattle: Dividend-paying stocks that should offer opportunities for speculation when the market reopens include St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Reading, Southern Pacific, Consolidated Gas, and American Tobacco Pfd.

New Haven, Los Angeles: The New Haven during the last fiscal year showed a decrease of over \$8,000,000 in net income. Its properties, except one, earned their fixed obligations. The New Haven was never in more competent hands than it is to-day under President Elliott. He will solve its problems if he is given half a chance.

H., Ashville, N. C.: Holding Atchison, Southern Pacific, Steel Common and American Beet Sugar and desiring to sell one to hold the others, it looks as if the least sacrifice would be made by selling Atchison. Beet Sugar, which at the close of the market was selling around 20, has been sold since, on cash transactions, it is reported, as high as 30.

Merchant, New Orleans: 1. C. & O. is not an attractive purchase. Corn Products Pfd. will give you a better return. 2. The latest plan for readjusting the affairs of Missouri Pacific involves an issue of Preferred shares instead of an assessment. The proposition is to secure the \$35,000,000 needed by offering preferred stock to the security holders on an attractive basis.

M., Winnipeg, Man.: The Twin City and Lake Superior R. R. was incorporated in 1907 to build an electric line from Minneapolis to Superior and Duluth. The proposition seems to be feasible, but the earning power of such a line can be fairly tested only after its completion. In these times it is difficult to finance such enterprises, as investors regard them as highly speculative.

G., Akron, O.: 1. The dividend on U. S. Rubber is not regarded as "permanent." A few years ago, the dividend on New Haven was considered absolutely secure; yet within a year it has been passed. 2. No one can tell to what price a stock will go. Everything depends on business conditions. 3. The crude rubber market has been seriously affected by the war, but I see no reason why the tire companies should experience long-continued depression. The war will probably stimulate many American industries and this, with fairly good crops, ought to maintain a normal market for automobiles and their accessories.

M., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Be doubtful of any proposition that offers you more than a fairly reasonable investment should. When you buy securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, you deal in the same stocks or bonds that careful investors buy. You will seldom find the latter buying stocks from peddlers who, to get their liberal commissions, will make any kind of representations. Money is not made by listening to such persons. It is always safer to buy from the home merchant whom you know rather than from some pretentious chap who comes into town for a few days and blazons all over it the great bargains he is giving away.

L., Indianapolis: The safest investment in railroad stocks that would offer a promise of an advance on the opening of the exchange are the preferred issues of railroads whose common stocks are recognized as substantial dividend payers, such as Atchison, U. P., St. Paul and Northwest. Pennsylvania is always well regarded and Pullman would be but for fear of legislative interference. Steel Common is not earning its dividend and a reduction or passage of the latter, unless conditions in the iron industry change, must be expected. The effect of the war on the steel stocks remains to be seen. It has interfered with the exports of the Steel Corporation, but it has also protected the latter from its foreign competitors.

W., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: 1. If one buys stocks on a ten point margin and the stock drops ten points, he must either put up additional margin or lose the ten points he has put up. That is, if U. P. should sell at \$100 a share and you should direct your broker to buy 100 shares and send him a check to pay a margin of \$10 a share, and subsequently the stock should drop to 90, you would either have to put up additional cash, or have your margin wiped out, for the broker must protect himself. 2. A man buys stocks just as he buys real estate, cotton, grain or anything else. That is, he buys at the market price and holds in the belief that it will advance and that then he can sell and realize a profit. To illustrate again: if you bought 100 shares of U. P. at \$90 a share and it went to \$100 a share, you would have a profit of \$10 a share or \$1,000, deducting the slight commission charged by the broker. This is elementary, but it seems to answer your question.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the stock exchange,

its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

An excellent weekly market review with an "Investor's Guide" of 200 pages can be had without charge by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., investment securities, 111 Broadway, New York. \$25 certificates of deposit, paying interest, and first mortgage 6 per cent. loans for \$200 and upward have been offered for many years by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas. Write them for particulars. 7 per cent and 8 per cent. can be had on mortgages in Oklahoma where the interest rate is high and where small loans from \$150 and upward can be easily placed. Write for a free descriptive booklet to the Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

A list of the leading industrial stocks that will be particularly benefited by the embargo on competitive goods from abroad, has been compiled by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. This list has particular value at this time because these stocks can now be bought on a cash or margin basis through exchange brokers, like Muir & Co. Write the latter for their "List No. 44."

At this time when investors are debarrred from stock exchange trading, houses dealing in real estate bonds and others of an unlisted character are inviting special attention to their offers. S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers for over thirty years, are particularly recommending, for investment of sums of \$500 and upward, their 6 per cent. first mortgage serial bonds. Write for their "Circular 537-H." Address S. W. Straus & Co., Bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York.

One or more shares of high grade dividend-paying stocks can be bought on the partial payment plan, paying \$20 or upwards down and the balance in installments. By the same method by paying \$10 down, one can buy, on this plan, a \$100 New York City bond, free from income tax. I especially recommend this bond as safe and acceptable to those who have savings banks deposits and who want to buy a bond that, when money becomes cheaper, should sell higher. Write to Sheldon, Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, for their "Booklet 17" on "Partial Payment Purchases."

New York, August 27, 1914.

JASPER.

Letter From "Poor Little Belgium"

THE head of one of the largest business establishments in New York, with branch offices in every leading city of the world, recently received a letter, dated Antwerp, Belgium, August 6th, from a correspondent in that place which gives a very clear impression of the panicky conditions prevailing all over Europe and especially near the centers of conflict. We have been permitted to quote from the letter as follows:

Although you are informed over there of the exact European situation, I think it may interest you to have some special information about poor little Belgium. At the very moment I write you trains arrive bringing the first wounded to Antwerp. All the towns in the neighborhood of the battle are already crowded with wounded and in Antwerp all public buildings and banks have been fixed to receive them. The battle is raging furiously around Liege and it is said that today at last the French will arrive on the spot to the rescue. An English army of 125,000 men is on the way also.

Meantime and during three days and nights the Belgians who were taken unawares have fully stopped the advance of three German army corps and checked the progress of three times their number of the most modern equipped and best-drilled soldiers in the world. But the Belgians have the good right on their side, which counts for something, and the Germans have to carry the weight of their behavior when treading upon a country of which they have guaranteed the neutrality and independence, and they have done so not on the stress of necessity, but according to a plan arranged since years.

It is now proven that some of the biggest German merchants established in Antwerp have been doing regular spy-work since years for the German Government—in fact the whole country has been infested since years with spies for Germany, people who earned their living in Belgium and most of them well-to-do people who acted merely for the honors (!) and not for money. Some of them have been shot *stande pede*. All Germans, no matter what age or sex, have been expelled from the country. Business and social life is of course at a standstill. Money is not to be had at any price.

Our bookkeeper, and another employee had to leave the country, and another employee has fled, I believe, to Amsterdam. The other office people are either on the frontiers as soldiers or patrolling in town as volunteers. I have only two nervous and weeping women in the office; but there is very little or nothing to be done. We are cut off from communication on all sides except Holland, so far, but there is no regular communication with Holland either. I will probably take my part of the duties which every Belgian performs by acting as interpreter for the English army, but this will not prevent me from attending to the office, as I will stay in Antwerp.

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Here, now, is the hosiery for men and women that combines long wear with the style of silk hosiery, and it sells at the same price as good cotton hose—50 cents a pair for men's and 75 cents a pair for women's.

Holeproof Silk-Faced Hosiery is made of the finest Japanese Silk, ingeniously knit over a strong, sheer, invisible body of Sea Island Cotton. This gives the appearance of pure silk and much longer wearing quality than is possible in pure silk hose. Three pairs are guaranteed to wear without holes for three months. If any of the three pairs fail in that time we will replace them with new hose free.

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Try the regular cotton Holeproofs, too, for men, women and

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\$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's cotton Holeproofs; \$2.00 per box and up for six pairs of women's or children's in cotton; \$1.00 per box for four pairs of infants' in cotton. Above boxes guaranteed six months. \$1.00 per box for three pairs of children's cotton Holeproofs, guaranteed three months. \$2.00 per box for three pairs of men's Silk Holeproof socks; \$1.00 per box for three pairs of women's Silk Holeproof stockings. Boxes of silk guaranteed three months. Three pairs of Silk-Faced Holeproofs for men \$1.50; for women \$2.25. Three pairs of Silk-Faced are guaranteed three months.

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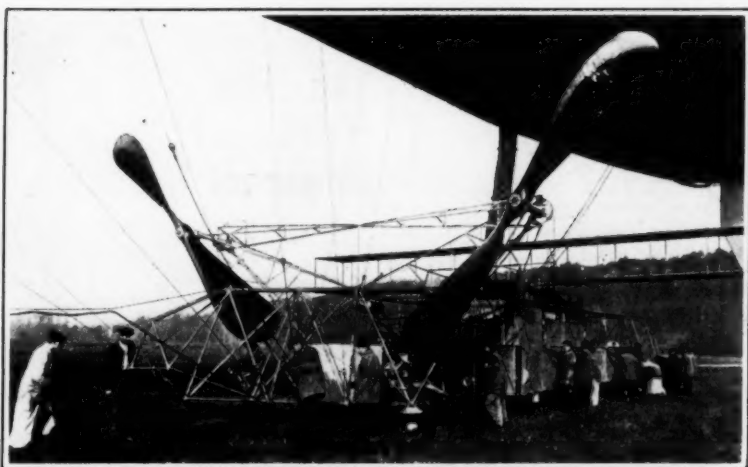
British Fleet in Peril from the Air

(Continued from page 223)

next shot may be expected. This dread uncertainty of the airships changing positions is enhanced by the fact that they will circle the fleet in widening or narrowing orbits at a speed more than twice as fast as any sea cruiser can move, and from the height of not less than a mile, theoretically beyond gun-fire. And the minute a searchlight from below is displayed it will become the target for machine-gun fire. The Zeppelins will play their grim game unmolested by aeroplanes which are as yet of no service at night. It will not be a battle, but an execution. England herself will be at the mercy of these mammoth destroyers because they

above dirigibles and plunging headdown through their hulls lack the descriptions of the use of any of the airship's many weapons that sprinkle death over a wide radius.

The Zeppelin air-fleets are divided into three squadrons: one on the North Sea; a second at Koenigsburg, on the Russian frontier, to be used on the Baltic or against Russia; and a third disposed along the Russian frontier. There are 40 airships in the German fleet, of which 25 are Zeppelins of the largest powers, and these will be used for another kind of work over land. When the vast Russian army advances upon



NEAR VIEW OF THE CLEMENT-BAYARD
Showing the engine car and immense propellers of this French type of dirigible.

will not tarry in their destructive flight. They will come and go into the vastness of space. Only aircraft can oppose aircraft, but England has no airships that can compete with a Zeppelin in speed, carrying capacity or radius of action; they are not armed with guns of the Zeppelin's superior range and power. Nothing but the British sea plane, a large and comparatively slow armored aeroplane, can contest the passage of the German air fleet over the interior of England.

Of course, all of this is not going to be accomplished with the safety enjoyed by armchair aviators or aeronauts who have decided every move of aerial fleets, while seated before cooling liquids in their aero clubs, for airmen are being hit by hostile bullets in wing-to-wing combats. But it is well demonstrated that the aeroplane carries nothing in the way of armament which need give the destructive airship much worry. Stories of aviators getting

Germany, these great air units will be employed to harass and impede the Slavic wave by dropping bombs on horses, aeroplane camps and other centers. The quick demolition of buildings occupied by a general staff in the field will come within the range of airship practice.

Few Zeppelins probably will be detected operating near armies in the daytime, when the aeroplane is at its best. Why should a mammoth air-battleship court any danger when nature provides it with a convenient cover to disconcert its foes. If it is employed over fortifications, this will be only at night where it can make use of the same tactics that make it such a menace to ships at sea. The strategy of the airship, much misunderstood by the public, is to avoid danger at all times, while its position and choice of time for attack confer on it an invincibility that should completely revolutionize, perhaps end, war.

Timely Lesson in Pronunciation

MANY persons find it difficult to pronounce the names of certain towns and cities mentioned in the European war news. An exchange comes to the rescue with the following timely list of place names, with their English pronunciation. The accented syllable is printed in italic:

Alsace, Al-sass; Blamont, Bla-mon; Chalons, Shah-lon; Esmael (Flemish), Es-mahl; Hablinville, Hab-lan-veel; Huy, Hoi; La Fere, La Fair; Landen, Lahn-den; Liège, Lee-ayzh; Lille, Leel; Longwy, Long-yon; Longwy, Lon-wee; Marville, Mah-veel; Muelhausen, Meel-haw-sen; Meurthe-et-Moselle, Mert-ay-Mo-selle; Meuse, Mers; Moncel, Mon-sel; Morhange, Mor-anzh; Mononvillers, Mo-non-vee-ay; Montmedy, Mon-meed-ee; Namur, Nah-moor; Nesbeye, Nez-bay; Rogervillers, Rozher-vee-ay; St. Trond, San Tron; Thionville, Ty-on-veel; Tirmont, Teer-mon; Tongres, Tongre.

No Alarm Over the Cotton Market

By Hon. A. BARTON HEPBURN of New York
THE South is unnecessarily alarmed over the prospective reduction in and demand for and price of cotton in view of the general European war. European manufacturers may not require the usual amount of cotton, but American manufacturers will require it all. It is inevitable that all over-sea trade of Germany will be at the mercy of any nation that first seeks it and can best serve the former patrons of Germany. Of all nations the United States is in the best position to take and hold this trade. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers and statesmen should work together for that purpose. First liberalize our shipping laws. Germany supplied the coarse and cheaper cotton trade

of Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, Asia and the Orient generally. There will be no embargo on the commerce of the Pacific. Our cotton should go abroad not as raw material, but as finished product, and when the war in Europe is ended we should hold largely the trade that is now waiting to fall into our hands.

It Was South Dakota

A CONTRIBUTOR recently submitted a story which LESLIE'S accepted and printed, about a municipal saloon at Sisseton, South Dakota. We inadvertently stated that it was in North Dakota. Many of our subscribers in North Dakota have called our attention to the matter. North Dakota claims to have solved the prohibition question in its own way and to its own satisfaction without municipal saloons of any kind.

A Vision of a Battlefield

By HAROLD SUSMAN

A vision of a battlefield
Spread out before my frightened eyes,
And straightaway my blood congealed,
For, furthermore, I heard wild cries!
"Mine enemy shall cross the Styx!"
I heard one voice, malignant, ring,
"I'll smite him with my crucifix,
For am I not a Christian king?"
"Revenge mine anger shall appease!"
I heard another demon sing,
"I'll bind my foe with rosaries,
I also am a Christian king!"
"No rest for me till he is dead!"
I heard a third this edict fling,
"I'll hurl a monstrosity at his head,
I am another Christian king!"

A moment was the strife forgot,
A moment did the tumult cease;
A Voice cried out, "I know ye not,
For lo, I am The Prince of Peace!"

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Under the famous "Tuxedo Process" the mild, tender leaves of the highest grade Burley tobacco are so skillfully treated that Tuxedo absolutely cannot bite, parch or irritate the tongue or mouth in any way. Tuxedo burns slowly and coolly, with a delicious aroma.

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